THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

☞The struggles of Venice under the leadership of Manin in 1848-9, are pleasantly recorded in M. de la Faye's "Documents et Pieces Authentiques Laisses par Daniel Manin," just published in Paris. The history here unfolded is an amazing record of persistent heroism under the most trying circumstances. For about a year and a half Venice resisted the whole military and maritime force brought to bear on it by Austria; though Asiatic cholera was ravaging its population—though food was scarce, and relief impossible—though conflagrations were perpetually bursting out among the houses struck by the enemy's shells—though the ammunition of the besieged grew less and less by day, and finally dwindled down to nothing—though the little Venetian fleet was deprived of almost all its hands by disease, and though Manin himself was constantly suffering acute anguish from a complaint of the heart. M. de la Faye does justice to the splendor of this magnificent episode in the annals of Italian heroism; while, on the other hand, he exhibits the miserable double-dealing of Lamartine, who, while professing the utmost sympathy with the insurrectionary Italians, twice assented to a bargain for surrendering Venice to Austria, in consideration of France receiving Savoy? Cavaignac and Jules Bastide are also shown in a somewhat unfavorable light; and M. de la Faye regards the conduct of the English government in those days as being far more honest than that of France.

First Newspaper.—The first newspaper in North America was the News Letter, commenced April 24th, 1704, by John Campbell, Esq. It was published regularly for seventy-two years, and discontinued in 1776. The second American newspaper was the Gazette, the first number appearing December 21st, 1719. The day following the third paper appeared in Philadelphia, called the American Weekly Mercury. These papers were all miniature sheets compared with those of the present day.

Real Estate in New York.—It is stated that real estate has depreciated so much in certain portions of New York that a mansion on Fifth avenue, valued at $45,000, was sold a day or two since for $20,000, and one of the maginificent stores recently erected upon Broadway, with the expectation that it would be rented for $25,000 or $30,000, will not command $15,000.

Murderous Weapons Found in Virginia.—We take the following from the Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel of Friday:

We have in our possession several samples of a murderous instrument, some of a large number, of which the following account is given by the merchant in Washington City who has them for sale: He says they were brought to him by a man of the name of Bailey, who lives somewhere in Fairfax county, with instructions to sell them. He says Bailey informed him that he found them secreted under a pile of leaves in the woods or in some out building. There were about two hundred of them in all—nearly a hundred and fifty were deposited for sale as above stated.

The weapon itself is in form like a tomahawk, except that the part opposite the blade is beaten out into a strong spike or spear, slightly curved inward, and terminating in a sharp point. The blade is five inches long, three inches wide at the edge. The spike or spear part is four inches long. A stout handle of ash wood, two feet long, is very strongly inserted and secured by jaws six and a half inches long. The handle has a rim around the end to prevent it from being drawn through the hands of the holder. The metal is considerably rusted by the exposure.

Altogether these are fearful weapons for a hand to hand encounter. Their numbers and their secretion, and the weapon itself, indicate an extensive scale of murderous purposes.

An Affecting Meeting.—It is said sometimes that mountains only can never meet, and whatever other persons may think of the truth of this saying, there is one at least who will never be disposed to doubt the wisdom of the old adage. That person is one of our subscribers, of Holly Springs, Miss., now on a visit to our city.

In 1817, this gentleman, who was then no more than 17 years of age, removed from his native mountains in Virginia to South Alabama. His new home was about ten miles from the county seat, where he was called sometimes by his profession. One day, as he was going to the courthouse, he fell in company with an old gentleman and his lady, with a lovely girl about five years old. As the attention of the young man was considerably excited by the singular beauty of the child, the old gentleman informed him of her history, which was sad enough for one so young in years. Her parents had died some time ago, leaving her entirely unprovided for, and, as no one in that part of the country knew anything about her relations, the old gentleman was taking her to the orphan's court, to have her bound out under the laws of Alabama.

This simple history made such a deep impression on the mind of the young gentleman that, obeying the first impulse of his generous nature, he proposed to pay $100 a year and furnish the girl's clothing if the old lady would keep the child with her and have her properly educated. This offer was of course readily accepted; for nothing but sheer necessity could oblige those kind people to part with the pretty orphan. During five years the latter's young protector paid regularly the sum agreed to, and had her sent to the best school which the place could afford. In the meantime he had been dilligently inquiring for her relations, and when he found them out at last, he lost no time in informing them of the situation of his young friend. A few days later the orphan was sent for by her family, and left the quiet roof where she had spent the last five years, blessing in her heart the generous protector whom Providence had so happily thrown in her way.

Nearly forty years have elapsed, and the impulsive young man of 1822 is now an old, respectable gentleman, definitively settled at Holly Springs, Mississippi, married, and father of a numerous family. As for his interesting little *protege*, he has entirely lost sight of her since she left South Alabama, and hardly remembers that happy time of his youth.

A few days ago he came on a visit to this city, and as he had promised the ladies of his family not to go back home without bringing them some of those beautiful spring dresses advertised at such tempting prices, he went, on Thursday last, to one of our fashionable stores. After making some purchases he gave his address to the clerk to have them sent to his hotel. At that moment a lady who was standing by the counter, had no sooner heard his name, than, to his great surprise, she threw her arms round his neck and exclaimed—"God bless you, my dear old friend!" That lady was no other than the little girl found on her way to the orphans' court nearly forty-four years ago, and now a resident of this city, where she enjoys all the comforts of life. Her dearest wish, for many years past, had been to find out the whereabout of the generous man who was the first cause of her happiness.

As she is relating to her former protector the eventful history of her early days, we let the curtain fall on this pleasant tableau, satisfied with having kept our promise to prove the truth of the old saying, that "mountains only can never meet."—*N. O. Pic.*, 23d.

Dow Discovering a Thief.—After Lorenzo Dow had retired to his room, after a hard day's travel, in the western part of Virginia, a number of persons collected in the bar-room to enjoy their usual revelries, as was the custom in that part of the country. At a late hour in the night, the alarm was given that one of the company had lost his pocket-book and a search was proposed. Whereupon the landlord remarked that Lorenzo Dow was in the house, and that if the money was there, he knew that Lorenzo could find it. The suggestion was instantly received with approbation, and accordingly Mr. Dow was aroused from his slumber, and brought forth to find the money. As he entered the room, his eyes ran through the company with searching inquiry, but nothing appeared that could fix guilt upon any one. The loser appeared with a countenance expressive of great concern, and besought Mr. Dow, for Heaven's sake, to find the money.

"Have any left the company since you lost your money?" said Mr. Dow.

"None," said the loser, "none."

"Then," said Lorenzo, turning to the landlord, "go and bring me a large dinner-pot."

This created no little surprise. But as supernatural powers were universally conceded, his directions were unhesitatingly obeyed. Accordingly the pot was brought forward, and set in the middle of the room.

"Now," said Lorenzo, "go and bring the old chicken-cock from the roost."

This was also done, and at Lorenzo's directions the cock was placed in the pot, and covered over with a board or lid.

"Let the doors now be fastened and the lights extinguished, said Mr. Dow, which was also done.

"Now," said he, "every person in the room must rub his hands hard against the pot, and when the guilty hand touches it the cock will crow."

Accordingly, all came forward, and rubbed, or pretended to rub against the pot. But no cock crowed.

"Let the candles now be lighted," said Lorenzo, "there is no guilty person in here. If the man had any money, he must have lost it some place else. But stop," said Lorenzo, when all things were prepared, "let us now examine the hands."

This was the important part of his arrangement. For on examination, it was found that one man had not rubbed against the pot. The others' hands being black with the soot from the pot, was a proof of their innocence.

"There," said Lorenzo, pointing to the man with clean hands, "there is the man who picked your pocket."

The culprit, seeing his detection, at once acknowledged his guilt.

An Editor's Opinion of Editing.—Before you go for an editor, young man, pause and take a big think! Do not rush into the editorial harness too rashly. Look around and see if there is not an omnibuss to drive—some soil somewhere to be tilled—a clerkship or some meat cart to be filled—anything that is reputable and healthy, rather than going for an editor, which is a bad business at best. We are not a horse, and have consequently not been called upon to furnish the motive power for a threshing machine; but we fancy that the life of an editor who is forced to write, write, whether he feels right or not, is much like the steed in question. If the yeas and neighs could be obtained, we believe the intelligent horse would decide that the threshing machine is preferable to the sanctum editorial. The editor's work is never done. He is drained incessantly, and no wonder that he dries up prematurely. Other people can attend banquets, weddings, &c., visit halls of dazzling light, get inebriated, break windows, lick a man occasionally; and enjoy themselves in a variety of ways; but the editor cannot. He must tenaciously stick to the quill. The press, like a sick baby, musn't be left alone for a minute. If the press is left to run itself even for a day, some absurd person indignantly orders the carrier boy to stop bringing "that infernal paper. There's nothing in it. I won't have it in the house!"

Singular Drawing for a Marriage Portion.—In the Parish of St. George-in-the-East, which has become of late years so familiar to the public, there are other curious customs than those formerly observed in the parish church. On the 1st of May next, certain young women, previously approved of, will have an opportunity of drawing lots for a marriage portion of £100, and the lucky drawer will be entitled to receive that amount as soon as she can obtain a husband to share it with her.

The dispensers of the bounty are Raine's Charity Trustees, and the young women who offer themselves as candidates must have been educated in Mr. Raine's school, and have attained the age of twenty-two years. They must also have continued members of the Church of England since they left the school. They are admitted as candidates on the 5th of March.

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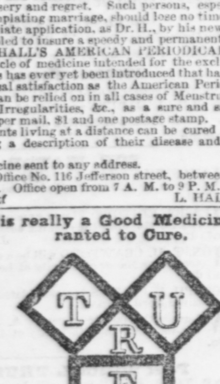

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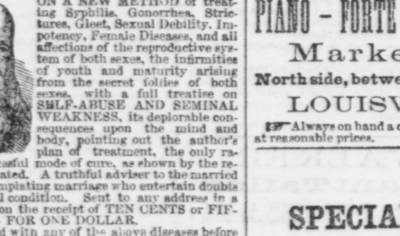

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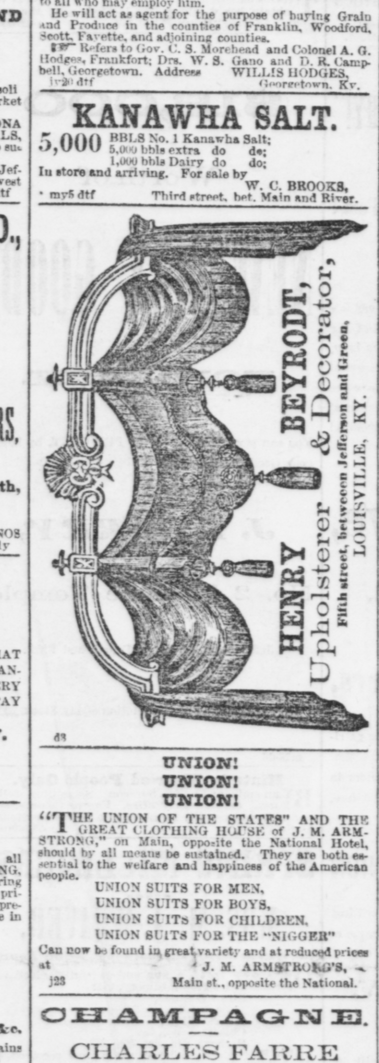

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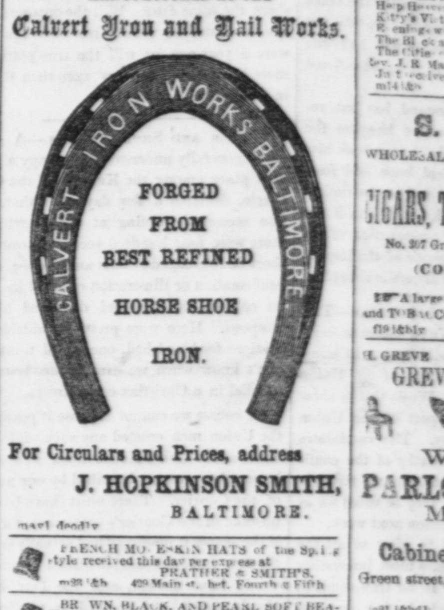

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, PAUL R. SHIPMAN, JAS. S. WALLACE, Editors.
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1861.

CAPT. JAS. S. JACKSON. — This gallant Unionist announces himself in our columns to-day as a candidate in the Second Congressional District of the State for the office of Representative in Congress. We invite attention to his Card in another column. The Second Congressional District contains no truer man politically or personally. If the standard of the Union shall be entrusted to his hands by the noble host of patriots in that region, we do not doubt that the beaming ensign will be borne to victory. We know it will never be suffered to trail in the dust.

Capt. Jackson, we understand, has just returned from Washington, where he spent the two preceding months. He brings with him from that centre of political hope and fear, we are happy to learn, not only a patriotism unchilled and undiminished, but a firm if not unwavering trust in the preservation of his country. He does not "despair of the Republic." And no lover of the Republic should.

THE UNION TICKET IN LOUISVILLE—THE DUTY OF UNION MEN.—We publish in to-day's paper a list of the city candidates put in nomination by the late Convention of the Union party at the Court-house. We do this to show who are to receive the support of the Union party throughout our city. The candidates are gentlemen every way worthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens, and we strongly recommend and urge that they be voted for as true Union men at the election next week.

This, fellow-citizens, is, in view of all the surrounding circumstances, a most interesting and important election. It far transcends in importance any municipal election ever yet held in Louisville. We are in the midst of a crisis, a fearful crisis, brought upon us wantonly and wickedly by the wild, mad, bitter, and reckless spirit of disunion. At a time when we were enjoying a degree of prosperity unparalled in our annals, and when there existed no good reason whatever for the ebbing of the rushing tide of success, a fierce rage for secession and revolution, taking advantage of a political result that was, or might have been rendered, harmless in itself, has brought us to the very verge of ruin and is now striving to consummate its accursed work in defiance of what is known to be the popular will.

It is not our purpose in these brief remarks to discuss the spirit or the acts of the seceders, but simply to exhort and implore our fellow-citizens to wield the whole weight of the name and power of Louisville against revolution. Other portions of the State have shown that they are nobly firm, and Louisville, to which they all look, most show that she does not and will not falter. She has incomparably more to lose than any of them by disunion, and so we her sons should bear higher than all of them the banner of the Union. We can best do this, we can only do it at present, by giving our whole might to the Union ticket. We have a ticket that is without reproach. All the names upon it are the names of true and able and reliable Union men, who received their nominations in a convention, whose members, fairly elected, had no other purpose than to save our city from the deplorable consequences of a disunion triumph. For all the offices there were multitudes of aspirants, very many of them brought out unquestionably by the cruel pressure of the times, and it cannot be surprising if nominations given to so few among so many have created some disappointment and even dissatisfaction, but most certainly the motive of the great body of the convention was to do what would be best for the city and for the great cause of the Union, and now we can do what is best for both only by determined and uncompromising efforts to elect the nominees by the greatest possible majority. Let us accomplish this in opposition to all the thousand formidable endeavors made against us, and we shall have achieved a work, the good effects of which, it may well be hoped and expected, will not pass away during our lives.

The immortal Henry Clay predicted many years ago, though near the close of his beneficent life, that the time would come when there would be but two parties among us, the one for the Union and the other against it. Mr. Clay spoke with prophetic voice, and his prophecy is fulfilled ere yet the marble shaft is completed over his sacred dust. We have no parties among us now but the Union and the Disunion parties, and the former, as such, has but one ticket in our city. The members of our Convention were not either in name or in fact the representatives of any particular professions or trades or classes, they were the representatives only of the friends of the Union, and they looked, in their nominations, only to the maintenance of the Union against the projected assaults of its enemies.

Fellow citizens, there are undoubtedly more sincere friends of the Union than one running for each of the several offices in our city, yet there is but one regular Union ticket, and our only safety in the extraordinary perils of the times is in supporting and electing that ticket—the whole of it. Let there be no hesitation, not one instant's faltering among us. We can, if we will, administer now a withering and a crushing rebuke to such bodies as the Knights of the Golden Circle, the Minute Men, and all the other unpatriotic and revolutionary organizations said to be formed and forming among us and everywhere around us. If we lose the opportunity, we may ourselves be lost.

THE MILITIA LAW.—We have noticed with regret that there seems to be an indisposition upon the part of the Kentucky Senate to concur with the House in the re-enactment of the Militia Law of 1860—for, if not re-enacted, the law is virtually repealed. By reason of the failure to call the ayes and nays on its passage, the appropriations made by it cannot be drawn, although a considerable fund is already collected under its provisions. Thus far all the expense of the organization except the printing has been borne by the Inspector General, but, with the opposition to the law implied by the failure to make such enactments as are absolutely necessary to its permanent success, it is hardly likely that Gen. Buckner will think proper to continue to bear this expense in addition to the continual labor which his office requires.

We have long urged the necessity of a Militia organization on the broad principle that it is the duty of every government to provide some means of instructing its citizens in military knowledge. On the presumption that all its citizens will be instructed in such manner as they are all required to be, the Federal Government stands among the nations of the earth with an army so small that it would hardly be more than a sufficient body-guard for a European Prince. It is the duty of every State not only to herself but to the General Government to see that her militia is as efficient as possible. To this end, it is necessary that the militia of the States should always be organized and drilled, for, in this nineteenth century, the art of war is eminently progressive. Its machinery is altered as rapidly as that of our workshops, and the State that does not advance must retrograde. An unorganized militia is like the scattered fragments of a complicated machine; all the necessary parts are there, but lying about disjointed, disconnected, and useless; and, what is worse, generally without the master machinists to collect and put them in their proper places, rivet them together, and put the great machine in motion. This is true at all times, and we can see in the condition of affairs which is causing our sister States, both North and South, to display such energy in increasing and making more effective their organizations, no reason why we should abolish our excellent system on which so much labor has been bestowed, and which, in what it has already accomplished, gives such cheering evidences of success. On the contrary, we do see, in the lawless feeling which is necessarily consequent upon great and general excitement, a strong reason why, especially at this time, we should not only retain the organization we have but put forth our best energies to make it more effective and permanent.

It is but too true that the great inducement to a large portion of every community to submit to the law is the protection and prosperity which the law affords them; and, when this inducement to submit to it is taken away, they are often ready to trample upon it. Restlessness and dissatisfaction are everywhere apparent. Where one man could have been found a year ago to countenance a violent and lawless tumult, ten will now be found eager to take part in anything of the kind. But there is now in our community another danger which is silently yet not less effectually at work. Organizations of a military nature are to be found outside the Kentucky State Guard. Knights of the Golden Circle, &c., are drawn into their ranks thoughtless and reckless men who are seeking the overthrow of the Government. They are already considerable in number, and we know not how soon they will become dangerous in power. We have information that military officers of the State Guard have been approached by men proposing that they should join secret military organizations with assurance of the same rank they hold in the Guard. The most certain and effective method of preventing outrage upon the laws by secret and rebel bands is the use of a thoroughly organized militia of our citizens, and with all its officers sworn, as those of the State Guard now are, to support the Constitution of the United States.

It is suggested that there is fear, on the part of some of our Legislators, of the militia itself. But this seems to us groundless; the State Guard was organized at a time of perfect political quiet, and, if it should get into the hands of bad men, how could we hope that any new organization would not now share the same fate? Will the opposers of the law be fewer or less active now than they were a year ago, or will the true patriots be more likely now than they were then to enlist in the service of the State?

PISTOLS AND SHORT-SWORDS.—A gentleman, generally understood to occupy a prominent place among the Knights of the Golden Circle, declared a few days ago, that, at the late secession meeting at the Court House, there were four hundred seceders armed with short double-edged swords and pistols; and, in confirmation or illustration of what he meant, he opened his coat and displayed his own weapons. Here were pretty formidable preparations for bloodshed, one would think. We don't know when we ever before heard of a parallel in a Christian community.

Of course we cannot suppose it possible that the Union men created any such wild disturbances at the Court House upon the occasion in question as were described by our neighbors of the Courier. There must have been some mistake in the Courier's statement, for surely, if the scenes it described had actually occurred, the four hundred double-bladed short swords would have flashed, and the four hundred pistols would have cracked in vindication of the rights of the seceders. All those terrible arrangements cannot possibly have been made for nothing by Knights so tremendously valiant as those of the Golden Circle. To suppose otherwise would be to offer a mortal affront to that dreadful association. And who in the name of Heaven would dare to do that?

☞ At the close of the late secession convention at Frankfort, Mr. Phil. Thompson, suggested that all of the members of the Bell and Everett party refusing to accept the convention's propositions within sixty days should be surrendered to the Black Republicans, and Blanton Duncan agreed to it. Now it strikes us that men can surrender only what belongs to them, and certainly the Bell and Everett party doesn't belong to Phil and Blanton. Now Phil, fill again, and try to give a more decent sentiment next time.

Blanton Duncan's political dance has been a queer one. That great pigeon-shooter has cut a great many pigeon-wings in his time, but never such awkward and ridiculous ones as lately.

☞ The South Carolinians think that it would be a great outrage if Major Anderson were to blow up Fort Sumter. They have long been blowing up *him*.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

ROOM NO. 40, CAPITOL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, March 27.

Both houses are now actively at work clearing up the local business, preparatory to an adjournment. The Senate yesterday afternoon disposed of all its private bills; it has two sessions every day, while the House has but one, from 9 till 2 o'clock, which I regard as the best plan, for it gives the afternoons to the meetings of Committees. Senator Reed this morning gave some admirable advice to that body. The Legislature had been six weeks in session, called by the Governor for special objects, and yet they have not been touched. Project upon project has been offered, the rules suspended for their consideration, and ultimately they have been referred to the standing Committees. It would be better to adhere to the order of business, allow the Committees to report, and act upon their suggestions. Such a policy, and a proper enforcement of the previous question, would enable the Legislature to adjourn in twenty-four hours. Our Federal Relations have been fully and freely discussed; every legislator has had the opportunity of speaking to the question, to his constituents, to Buncombe, to the spirit of disunion, or to his own personal gratification and vanity. We want no more talk, we want voting, and pray, gentlemen legislators, let us have it, that we may get home to our wives, children, or sweethearts, as the case may be.

An animated legal debate took place this morning in the Senate, on resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to exert themselves for a repeal of the law authorizing the Federal Circuit Court to hold terms in Paducah, Louisville, and Covington. It is argued that they multiply costs and do not produce the good effect which was anticipated. Our citizens may be sued in extreme quarters of the State, and the cases then be appealed to Washington. These arguments were insufficient to induce the Senate to pass the resolutions; and without being aware of the merits or demerits of the law, I am glad that the resolutions of instruction failed, for when laws are passed, they should have a fair trial before they are condemned or repealed. It is easy to get up a clamor against any law for disappointed litigants, or those who have been whipped by Justice.

Senator Rousseau, from a select committee, has reported a bill proposing to amend the Civil Code of Practice as to the law of evidence. It proposes that a party to an action or proceeding may be examined as a witness in his own behalf—the same as any other witness—but such examination shall not be had, nor shall any other person for whose immediate benefit the same is prosecuted or defended, be so examined, unless the adverse party shall be the assignee, administrator, executor, or legal representative of a deceased person, nor unless ten days' notice of such intended examination or the party or person intended to be examined, shall be given in writing to the adverse party; except that in special proceedings of a summary nature, such reasonable notice of such intended examination shall be given as shall be prescribed by the judge or court before whom the matter is pending; and except, further, that in all actions and proceedings that may be pending in the Jefferson county court, and in the county courts, quarterly courts, and justices' courts of the Commonwealth, such notice shall be given three days before such examination is intended to be had, and the notice so given shall be taken as sufficient, without specifying the points on which the party giving the notice intends to be examined; and when notice of such intended examination shall be given, in an action or proceeding in which the opposite party or person in interest shall reside out of the jurisdiction of the court, such party or person may be examined as other witnesses may by law be examined now. And whenever a party or person in interest has been examined, under the provisions of this act, the opposite party or person in interest may offer himself as a witness in his own behalf, and shall be received. When an assignor of a thing in action or contract is examined as a witness, in behalf of any person deriving title from or through him, the adverse party or person in interest may be a witness to the same matters in his own behalf, and also to any matters that may tend to discharge him from any liability that the testimony of the assignor tends to fix upon him. But such assignor shall not be admitted to be examined in behalf of any person deriving title from or through him, against an assignee, administrator, or executor, unless the other party to such contract or thing in action, whom the plaintiff or defendant represents, is living, and his testimony may be procured for such examination; nor unless at least ten days' notice of such intended examination of the assignor, specifying the points upon which he is intended to be examined, shall be given in writing to the adverse party, except, that ten days' notice in such cases shall not be required in actions or proceedings in the inferior courts herein before named; but the notice in those courts shall be in writing, and shall be given for three days only, and the points upon which such examination is intended to be had need not be specified.

The special order of the day in the Senate was the Military Bill. Senator Pennybaker defended it at length on its constitutionality, its efficiency, and its popularity with the members of the State Guard. Mr. P.'s speech was carefully prepared and delivered from his very inmost heart. After he had concluded, Senator Taylor's amendment to repeal the bill and restore the old laws on the statute books was rejected, the previous question referred, and the bill, being on its final passage, Senator Andrews moved that the vote be taken by sections; before the roll was called, however, the hour for adjournment arrived.

In the House after the call for counties, petitions, &c., the motion to reconsider the vote by which the militia Appropriation Bill was defeated, was taken up and adopted by 55 to 38. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill and it was adopted by 51 to 42, just the constitutional majority. A bill offered by Mr. J. W. Cook to repeal the laws creating the School for feeble-minded children, was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 70 to 17. I visited this school the other day in company with Dr. Chipley, Superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, who is also a director of the school, and I was charmed at the very marked evidences of improvement exhibited by the pupils. It is hardly possible to realize that the unfortunates you see there, were but a few months since, burdens to all, but that maternal affection which clings to the object of it love the more it needs consolation, assistance and support; that they had been confined as dangerous or shunned as revolting. Now, you enter a room, which is a school, and the children there are playful, happy, and the faces of some show glimmerings of the day dawn of intelligence. They sing, dance, write on slates, count, and have presented to them a hundred different devices which the philanthropic Dr. Rodman, who has entered upon the Superintendence with christian zeal and noble ardor, is continually preparing to educate their minds and purge the mental ray from thick films. To have repealed this Institution at its inception would have been an act of vandalism, equal to the repeal of the Registration act by our Senate the other day.

Mr. Leach will attempt to re-introduce his bill that it shall be lawful for the banks of issue of the State to refuse to pay specie in redemption of their notes for thirty days after the demand therefor, provided that when the notes are deposited in the bank where they are payable, interest shall be paid thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum during the thirty days. When the demand and deposit are made the banks shall give to the depositor a certificate of deposit showing the amount deposited and the date of the demand. The banks are also authorized to receive special deposits of notes of any other bank and stipulate to pay the depositor in like currency.

The House by a two-third vote—61 to 30—took up the Senate resolution to adjourn on Friday; a motion to substitute next Monday was adopted—50 to 37. An amendment to adjourn to-day at noon (it was half-past eleven when Assistant Clerk, Robert S. Ford was calling the yeas and nays) was negatived—60 to 32. The resolution as amended, fixing Monday at noon for final adjournment, was then adopted. The rules were suspended to allow the Committee on Federal Relations to make a report. Mr. Hodge, the Chairman, stated that he was in a minority as to the course of policy, and Mr. Finn read the report of the majority, which was accompanied with a bill calling a Border Slave State Convention. Mr. Hodge presented the minority report and all these were ordered to be printed. The report of the majority is as follows:

WHEREAS, The following amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, viz:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said States."

AND WHEREAS, Said proposed amendment, although it fails to secure to the slave States all the rights to which they are justly entitled, and therefore cannot be received or treated by them as an adjustment of existing difficulties, does remove one cause of apprehended danger, and evinces a disposition on the part of the people of the North to make some advances towards a reconciliation with their Southern brethren, and may, and it is hoped will lead, in a spirit of concession and compromise, to its final consummation; therefore—

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the aforesaid proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States be, and the same is hereby, ratified by this Legislature.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby directed to forward a copy of these resolutions, and the preamble thereto, to the President of the United States, with a request that he will communicate the same to Congress when it next convenes.

WHEREAS, A resolution has been offered in the Convention of the State of Virginia, and will probably be adopted, proposing a Convention of the Slave States which have not passed ordinances of secession, at this capital, on the 27th of May next, to consult on the critical condition of the country, and agree upon some plan of peaceable adjustment; and whereas, the States of Missouri and Arkansas have appointed delegates to such contemplated Convention; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we invite the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, to meet Kentucky at Frankfort, on the 27th day of May next, or at such other time as may be agreed on by a majority of the delegates appointed by Kentucky for the purposes above indicated.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate, immediately, copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Governors of the States above named.

The following act to provide for the election of delegates to this Convention, and the mode of election, was appended to the minority report:

SEC. 1. That an election shall be held on the first Saturday in May next at all the election precincts in this State to elect twelve delegates to a Convention of the border slave States, and such other slave States as have not passed ordinances of secession, to meet at Frankfort, Ky; and said delegates shall be voted for and elected by the State at large, in the same manner that State officers are now elected, and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of State officers, by the qualified voters of the whole State, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

SEC. 2. That the persons who may be thus elected shall be commissioned by the Governor as delegates to said Convention, and are empowered to meet the delegates from the States aforesaid in convention, to consult on the critical condition of the country, and agree upon some plan of peaceable adjustment.

SEC. 3. The Convention shall be held on the 27th of May next, or at such other time as a majority of the delegates elected in this State may appoint to suit the convenience of the delegates from the other States.

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect from its passage.

The object of the minority will now doubtless be to fillibuster and waste time, so that no report or action on Federal Relations can be adopted. The Disunionists don't like the Border State Convention. They will make a fight on the election of delegates by Districts, and if they fail, then—which they may not do, for I suspect some lurking treachery from seeing certain heads close together, and certain mouths often placed mysteriously close to certain ears—then they will try to beat off the whole project. The Union men are ready for the trial, and I trust that the Democrats who have acted so nobly with us thus far may not be led to abandon us at the last.

A bill to repeal the courts in Lyon and Caldwell until next fall gave rise to much debate, various amendments including other counties, and a negative vote on the proposition to make the repeal general throughout the whole State. I believe the following counties were proposed to be included: Larue, Taylor, Edmundson, Wayne, Green, Knox, Harlan, Mercer, Butler, Daviess, Christian, Carter, Meade, Grayson, Marion, Morgan, Wolfe, Ohio, Hancock, Nicholas, Estill, Gallatin, Hickman, Fulton, Henry, Breathitt, Washington, Hopkins Hart, Floyd, Johnson, Magoffin, Hardin, Owen, Jackson, Fleming, Carroll, Trimble, Simpson, Trigg, Rockcastle Laurel, Allen, Calloway. The bill was then negatived 45 to 46. Mr. Leach moved a reconsideration, which was refused.

A bill was referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes, giving juries the right to inflict fines and imprisonment, or fines and imprisonment separately. I begin to think it time for the introduction of a bill to repeal all our Revised Statutes or have them re-revised—from the great quantity of tinkering attempted, they must be full of very exceptionable holes, or else the legal wisdom of the present is infinitely superior to the learning of the past.

A proposition has been made here to give a new and comprehensive name to the loyal party which has been formed in maintainance of the Union under the Constitution. "The State Rights Union Democracy" is the favorite appellative, and although I prefer individually the name of the Union Party, still I am willing to defer to the evident wish of a large majority of our friends here. How do the Journal and the nobly loyal people of Louisville like the change?

GOV. HOUSTON TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 16, 1861.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Often in the midst of past troubles, when gloom hung over the country, it has been my fortune to address you; but never before, even in the perilous days of the old Republic, have the rights and liberties of the people been in such danger that I, as their Chief Executive, have been forced to appeal to them against usurpation. The time has come.

Worn out with the cares of office, I had retired to the bosom of my family to spend the remnant of my days in peace. Amid forty-five years of toil in the public service, I had not yet lost the hope that the happiness and peace of the humblest citizen would be vouchsafed to the closing years of a life which had been beset since manhood with constant strife and turmoil. You were not satisfied to let me rest. You appealed to me to come forth and raise once again the standard of the people. You urged me to forego the peace of home and the duties I owed to the children I am to leave among you, and meet the shock of party for your sake. History will say that I did so, only when to refuse would be ungrateful to a people who had long cherished and honored me. I yielded to your solicitations, and was elected by your suffrages and entered upon the discharge of my duties as Governor, inspired with hope that by arduous devotion to your interests and the aid of Providence I might prove myself equal to the task before me.

The difficulties that have surrounded me are known to you all. Deprived of the co-operation of either branch of the Legislature, my efforts to reform abuses and effect measures calculated to promote the public good have been paralyzed. Instead of support and aid from the Legislature and the officers of Government, every effort has been made, with a few exceptions, to interpose obstacles to prevent my carrying out your will. If your will has not been fully executed, if corruption has not been driven from high places, if sound legislation has not been given you, if your frontier has not been defended, if extravagance still runs riot with the substance of the people, if the Treasury is bankrupt and debt hangs over you, visit the responsibility upon those who had the power. I have done my duty.

When I became your Chief Executive, the solemnities of an oath were imposed upon me. The Constitution became my rule of action. It was intrusted to my keeping, and, though excitement and passion should demand me to yield it up, that oath required me to refuse. When rash counsels besought hasty action, it was my duty to be calm and prudent.

When, on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, I was urged to call the Legislature, I refused to do so until such time as I believed the public interests required it. To all I said, that if the people desired the Legislature called, I would not stand in their way. When satisfied that the necessity existed, I called it together, and upon its assembling urged upon it the importance of immediate action in reference to your relations with the United States and with respect to the Frontier and the Treasury.

In the meantime, the Convention had been called, which assembled on the 28th of January. That Convention, besides being revolutionary in its character, did not receive the sanction of a majority of the people. As the representative of a minority, however large, it could not claim the right to speak for the people. It was without the pale of the Constitution and unknown to the laws which I had sworn to support. While sworn to support the Constitution, it was my duty to stand aloof from all revolutionary schemes calculated to subvert the Constitution. The people who were free from such solemn obligations, might revolutionize and thereby absolve me from mine, my oath only having reference to my acts in the capacity of their Chief Executive; but as a sworn officer my duty was too plain to be misunderstood. Because others more lightly regarded the bond they made with Heaven, furnished me no excuse if my conscience condemned the act. If I had believed that the time had come for revolution, I should have thrown off the burthen of an official oath, resigned my office, and as one of the people, a free and independent citizen, have aided to arouse my countrymen to action. I believed that the constitution and the laws would provide a remedy, and therefore was not ready for revolution.

I do not impugn the motives of all the members of this Convention. Nor do I believe that the spirit of malevolence which has characterized a portion of its members should be attributed to the Convention as a whole. My intercourse with the Convention and its committees has been frank and courteous, and while its halls have daily resounded with denunciations of my conduct, I have held my peace. A large number of its members are men whom I have known and respected. I yet respect them. I believe them still actuated by high and noble desires, and though associated with the majority, whose usurpations I condemn, I am ready to accord to them the desire to perform no action but such as their views of duty seemed to require.

The Legislature refused to submit the question of our relations with the United States Government to a direct vote of the people, but authorize the Convention to do so. The Legislature having recognized the Convention thus far, I was willing to sanction the act, because I saw that in no other way would the people get an opportunity to express their will. I did so, protesting against the assumption of any other powers on the part of the Convention. I knew full well the designs of the leaders of that movement. I saw that in their hands neither Constitution or laws would be sacred; and I put upon record my refusal to sanction any attempt on their part to touch the charter of your liberties or infringe upon the rights secured to you by the men who framed the State Constitution.

My worst anticipations as to the assumption of power by this Convention have been realized. To enumerate all its usurpations would be impossible, as a great portion of its proceedings have been in secret. This much has been revealed:

It has elected delegates to the Provisional Council of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, before Texas had withdrawn from the Union, and who on the 2d day of March annexed Texas to the Confederate States and constituted themselves members of Congress, when it was not officially known by the Convention until the 4th of March that a majority of the people had voted in favor of secession. While a portion of these delegates were representing Texas in the Congress of the Confederate States two of them, still claiming to be United States Senators, have continued to represent Texas in the United States Senate, under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, an administration that the people of Texas have declared odious and not to be borne. Yet Texas has been exposed to obloquy and forced to occupy the ridiculous attitude before the world of attempting to maintain her position as one of the United States, and at the same time claim to be one of the Confederate States.

It has created a Committee of Safety, a portion of whom have assumed the Executive powers of the Government, and to supplant the Executive authority, have entered into negotiations with Federal officers. This Committee and Commissioners acting under it, have caused the Federal troops to remove from posts in the country exposed to Indian depredations, and had them located with their arms and field batteries on the coast, where, if their desire is to maintain a position in the country, they can not only do so successfully, but destroy the commerce of the State. They have usurped the power to draw these troops from the frontier; but though in possession of ample stores, munitions of war, and transportation, have failed to supply troops in place of those removed. As a consequence, the wail of women and children is heard upon the border. Devastation and ruin have thus come upon the people; and though the Convention, with all the means in its power has been in session two weeks, no succor has been sent a devastated frontier.

This Committee of Safety has brought danger instead of safety. It has involved the State in an enormous expense for an army where no army was needed, and left unprotected those who needed protection. It has exposed the State to ridicule, and wounded the chivalry and historic pride of the people, by sending an army of over a thousand men to attack a single post upon the Rio Grande, which has been permitted to defy them, until such time as its commander saw fit to withdraw. It has assumed to appoint agents to foreign States, and created offices, military and civil, unknown to the laws, at its will, keeping secret its proceedings.

This Convention has deprived the people of the right to know its doings by holding its sessions in secret.

It has appointed military officers and agents under its assumed authority.

It has declared by ordinance that the people of Texas ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and has changed the State Constitution and established a TEST OATH of allegiance to the Confederate States, requiring all persons now in office to take the same or suffer the penalty of removal from office; and, actuated by a spirit of petty tyranny, has required the Executive and a portion of the other officers at the seat of Government to appear at its bar at a certain hour and take the same.

It has assumed to create organic laws and to put the same in execution. It has overthrown the theory of free government, by combining in itself all the Departments of Government, and exercising the powers belonging to each. Our fathers have taught us that freedom requires that these powers shall not be all lodged in and exercised by any one body. Whenever it is so, the people suffer under a despotism.

Fellow-citizens, I have refused to recognize this Convention. I believe it has derived none of the powers which it has assumed either from the people or the Legislature. I believe it guilty of a usurpation, which the people cannot suffer tamely and preserve their liberties. I am ready to lay down my life to maintain the rights and liberties of the people of Texas. I am ready to lay down office rather than yield to usurpation and degradation.

I have declared my determination to stand by Texas in whatever position she assumes. Her people have declared in favor of a separation from the Union. I have followed her banners before, when an exile from the land of my fathers. I went back into the Union with the people of Texas. I go out from the Union with them; and though I can see but gloom before me, I shall follow the "Lone Star" with the same devotion as of yore.

I may not be sustained now; but when millions of debt press upon you, when the United States bonds forming your school fund have been squandered, and the money upon which your present school system is based is gone, when your public domain is wasted and taxes are ground out of you, some at least will remember that I attempted to save you from these consequences.

Will the people reflect upon the circumstances attending the election of these delegates, and ask themselves whether they conferred upon them the extraordinary powers they have since assumed? Was aught said about changing the constitution of the State, or appointing delegates to a Provisional Government, with powers to constitute themselves members of Congress? Was the power conferred to make Texas a part of a Southern Confederacy, without referring the same to a vote of the people? Yet, these powers have not only been claimed, but exercised.

You have been transferred like sheep from the shambles. A government has been fastened upon you, which is to be supported from your pockets, and yet you have not been consulted. You are to be taxed in the shape of tariffs on the necessaries and luxuries of life, which you have hitherto purchased free of duty. You are to have high postage and all else in proportion; and to forego the freeman's privilege of electing your own President and Vice President, a Provisional Congress taking the matter out of your hands. You are to support a Constitution which ignores the very name of the people, and to go into a government where you are to pay tribute to King Cotton and enjoy the privileges of equality, until you are involved so far that independence will be impossible, and you will be ready to put the State of Texas, with her territory equal in extent to all the other Cotton States, at the rear of the Confederacy on the terms of a slave basis. This is the programme marked out for you. You were told the Union must be dissolved, that it might be reconstructed. Now you are told that reconstruction is impracticable and impossible.

It is well known to the people that I had ordered an election for delegates to a Convention of the Southern States. The Legislature repealed the law under which the election had been ordered, and the Convention then assumed the power to elect the delegates, which it did on the very day provided for the election of them by the people. I believed that the people should elect their public servants. The Convention was not willing to trust the people.

You have withdrawn Texas from her connection with the United States. Your act changes the character of the obligation I assumed at the time of my inauguration. As your Chief Executive, I am no longer bound to support the Constitution of the United States. If your act did not relieve that obligation it was nothing. If this is not the result of the action of the people, the position of the officers of the State Government, and especially that portion who are members of this Convention has indeed been an anomalous one. Have they still been acting under their oath to support the Constitution of the United States? As your Executive, no matter what my views may have been, I am bound to reflect your expressed will. I have endeavored to do so. Were I asked to swear to support your Constitution, I might waive my objections to the source from which the oath came. I am called upon to swear to support the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States, which I have never seen, and as your Chief Executive to render my allegiance to that Government, when you have never in any manner or form declared your desire to become annexed to the same.

Fellow-citizens, in the name of your rights and liberties, which I believe have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas, which has been betrayed by this Convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, which has been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conscience and my manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging before it, to pander to the malice of my enemies, when by the Constitution the privilege is accorded me, which belongs to the humblest officer, to take my oath of office before any competent authority, I refuse to take this oath.

I am ready to be ostracised sooner than submit to usurpation. Office has no charms for me, that it must be purchased at the sacrifice of my conscience and the loss of my self-respect.

I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this, I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority, but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive.

I expect the consequences of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacated. If those who ostracise me will be but as true to the interests of Texas, as I have endeavored to be, my prayers will attend them.

Fellow-citizens, think not that I complain at the lot which Providence has now assigned me. It is perhaps but meet that my career should close thus. I have seen the patriots and statesmen of my youth, one by one, gathered to their fathers, and the Government which they had reared, rent in twain; and none like them are left to unite it once again. I stand the last almost of a race who learned from their lips the lessons of human freedom. I am stricken down now because I will not yield those principles which I have fought for and struggled to maintain. The severest pang is that the blow comes in the name of the State of Texas. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas. I have received blows for her sake and am willing to do so again. I PROTEST IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS AGAINST ALL THE ACTS AND DOINGS OF THIS CONVENTION, AND DECLARE THEM NULL AND VOID! I solemnly protest against the act of its members, who are bound by no oath themselves, in declaring my office vacant because I refuse to appear before it and take the oath prescribed.

It has accomplished its mission, and its chief object has been fulfilled. If to drive me from office and defeat the will of the people is an honor, it may wear it. To prevent my having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature, which meets on Monday, March 18, I am required to appear at its bar to day and take the TEST OATH. Even Shylock granted the full three days ere he claimed his pound of flesh. The Convention prescribed that time as the limit, but its President has been less gracious than Shylock, and clamors for the bond ere two days are gone. If I am thus deprived of the poor privilege of putting upon record my sentiments, through a refusal on the part of the Legislature to receive my message, I will lay the same before the people, and appeal to them, as I declared I would do in my inaugural. SAM HOUSTON.

LOUISVILLE DENTAL DEPOT. Family Drug and Prescription Store. MOZART HALL, CORNER OF FOURTH & JEFFERSON. S. F. DAWES, Proprietor.

KEARSLEY CARTER. JAMES BUCHANAN. CARTER & BUCHANAN, DEALERS IN Garden and Grass Seeds, AND MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE. BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also, BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by J. N. KELLOGG, Agent, Near the corner of Third and Main.

L. RICHARDSON, Manufacturer Jeans and Linsey, LOUISVILLE, KY. LOUISVILLE WOOLEN MILLS. Is constantly manufacturing white and colored Jeans and Linsey, which he will sell very low, having excellent facilities for making goods cheaply. Office No. 222 Main street, 4 doors above the Bank of Kentucky.

DRAWINGS OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY. R. FRANCE & CO., Managers. CLASS 148, March 27, 1861: 65 69 39 42 68 45 53 64 33 6 59 67. CLASS 149, March 27, 1861: 49 18 77 62 69 19 43 78 42 29 39 59 55. A. D. ELLIS, Agent for R. France & Co., 234 Main street, Louisville, Ky. ☞ Drawings take place daily. Capital Prizes $5,000 to $70,000. Price of tickets $1 to $20. Circulars with schemes and full particulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO., Louisville, Ky.

Wanted to Buy or Lease, A good DWELLING, containing eight rooms in the Eastern part of the city. Apply to J. W. YOUNG, by letter, at this office.

For Rent. THE DWELLING PART OF A CENTRALLY LOCATED HOUSE TO RENT, containing six rooms. The rent will be taken in board. Address G. S. H., through the post-office.

Wanted. A LADY, well acquainted with the French language (German desirable also, but not essential) and a plain and rapid writer, to go to the country for a few months. References required. Address Box No. 5, Leavenworth, Indiana.

Board Wanted. BY a gentleman and wife. A small private family preferred. Reference given and required. Address Box 218 Louisville P. O.

For Sale. 6½ ACRES OF LAND, in Jefferson county, on branch of the Shelbyville road, and three miles from Louisville. There are on the land a good dwelling and all necessary out-houses. Apply to the subscriber, at E. A. Buckner & Co.'s, Second street, between Main and the river. A. B. ANDERSON.

Taken Up, On the Newburg road, on John Griffin's place, about the 5th of March, a BROWN MARE, which the owner will please come forward, describe, and pay charges. C. S. BERGEN.

Wanted, A GOOD HORSE, well and thoroughly broke to harness and saddle, active and stylish. Address L. D., Louisville Hotel, for three days only, giving description and lowest cash price and stating where the animal may be seen.

BANK STOCK. A FEW SHARES SOUTHERN BANK STOCK WANTED to fill an order. TUCKER & CO., Bankers, Wall street.

"NOW FOR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY!" The Glorious Memories of the Past! In these troubled and perilous times, when our fellow-countrymen are so wrapt up in excitement of the Present, that all the peaceful and fraternizing influences of the Nation's IMMORTAL PAST are in danger of being neglected until too late for them to save the Union, the whole country must acknowledge the vital importance of such a glorious and thrilling memorial of OLD VIRGINIA as Strong Steve, THE BORDER-RANGER, OR THE Rebel and Tory Lovers, which carries the fascinated reader back to the patriotic days when the Virginia Riflemen and the New England Minute men stood shoulder to shoulder in that terrible struggle from which we emerged a free, happy, and UNITED Nation. This TALE OF THE OLD DOMINION is the very essence of all that is entrancing, thrilling, and patriotic in National Romance; and the name of its author, GEORGE ALBANY, is a guaranty of its general style. The first chapters of "STRONG STEVE" will appear in The New York Mercury FOR APRIL 6. READY EVERYWHERE.

HITE & SMALL Are now receiving for their Spring trade an IMMENSE STOCK of CARPETINGS AND HOUSE-FURNISHINGS purchased direct from the largest importers for cash. ☞ INDUCEMENTS offered to purchasers during the season, FOR CASH, GREATER than any house west of the mountains. HITE & SMALL, Main st., 2d door west Bank of Louisville, between Third and Fourth streets.

Southern Rights! ELSIE VENNER. 2 vols. $1 75. PETTY ANNOYANCES. A New Novel. $1. LAVINIA. A splendid Novel. $1 25. FAST DAY SERMONS. $1 25. PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON. $5. HARDEE'S RIFLE AND LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS. $1 50. HARDEE'S CAVALRY TACTICS. 3 vols. $5. DR. CHIPLEY ON MASTURBATION. 50c. PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICE. $1 50. MEDICAL TEXT BOOKS. FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE for April. 25c. THE MAN OF FIVE WIVES. 50c. NICHOLAS NICKELBY, by Chas. Dickens. 50c. FAMILY EXPENSE BOOK. G. W. ROBERTSON, Fourth st., between Market and Main, near Main.

Dr. FLEMING'S STAR REMEDIES OR DOMESTIC HOMEOPATHY FOR FAMILIES AND TRAVELERS. THE subscriber having taken the General Agency in Louisville for the sale of the above Remedies, would call the attention of the afflicted to them. Sold by C. A. METCALFE, At C. H. Sanger's Bonnet and Hat Bleachery, 410 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, north side.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, 332 West Main street, bet. Third & Fourth. WE have on hand and daily receiving a large addition to our stock of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, which will be sold at low figures for cash or short time. C. ORMSBY.

MILL AND CROSSCUT SAWS—Hoe's Mill and Crosscut Saws; Rowland's Mill and Crosscut Saws; Spear & Jackson's Mill and Crosscut Saws; Diston's. On hand and for sale low by C. ORMSBY.

NAILS—500 kegs Shoenberger's Nails on hand and for sale low by C. ORMSBY.

GRINDSTONES—Founderies, Machine Shops, and Farmers will find a large assortment of Stone at C. ORMSBY'S.

HOES—200 dozen Planters' Hoes for sale by C. ORMSBY.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—50 dozen Ames' Shovels and Spades; 50 do Rowland's for sale low by C. ORMSBY.

AXES—50 dozen Axes, different brands, for sale by C. ORMSBY.

AX HANDLES—100 dozen Ax Handles for sale by C. ORMSBY.

SCYTHES—100 dozen Grass Scythes; 50 do Grain for sale by C. ORMSBY.

LOCKS AND HINGES—200 dozen Locks, assorted; 500 do Hinges, for sale by C. ORMSBY.

SCREWS—3,000 gross gimlet pointed Screws for sale by C. ORMSBY.

WINE—25 casks Port Wine; 10 do Madeira Wine; 3 do Sherry do; 3 do Claret do; 5 do pure Malaga Wine; In store and for sale by J. MONKS.

COFFEE—300 bags Rio Coffee just received per steamer Magenta and for sale by WM. GAY.

MACKEREL—75 kits No. 1 Mackerel in store and for sale now on consignment by WM. GAY.

SUNDRIES—15 bbls Pecans; 10 bbls Filberts; 15 bbls Tarragona Almonds; 15 bbls Alicant do; 20 bbls Sicily do; 10 bbls English Walnuts; 25 kegs French Prunes; 5 cases do do in glass; 5 frails Dates; 500 packages M. R. and Layer Raisins; 500 drums Smyrna Figs; 5 cases Sardines, ½ and ¼ boxes; 1 cask Zante Currants; In store and for sale by GEO. W. MORRIS, 134 Third st.

COFFEE—250 bags prime Rio received per Magenta and for sale by H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

MOLASSES—250 bbls landing from Magenta and for sale by H. D. NEWCOMB & BRO.

FLOUR—100 bbls Fine Flour; 900 bbls No. 1 Extra Flour; In store and for sale by AND'W BUCHANAN & CO., Corner Second and Washington sts.

RIO COFFEE—500 bags good fair and prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.

RICE—30 casks received per mailboat and for sale by ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

REFINED SUGARS—200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated in store and for sale by ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

REFINED SUGARS—250 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated Sugars in store and for sale by AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., Louisville, March 27, 1861. THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Franklin Insurance Company at the office of said Company, on Monday, the 1st of April, 1861, at 10 o'clock, to elect a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. ABRAHAM HITE, Secretary.

Dogs, Rabbits, & Fancy Poultry. Newfoundland Dogs, English Pointers, Madagascar and common English Rabbits, Black Spanish, White Dorkings, Hamburgs, Polands, and four varieties of Bantam Fowls, three of Geese, three of Turkeys, &c. Send for circular. W. A. GOODING, Oak Lawn, Lockport, Will co., Ill.

HARD TIMES! Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods. PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE CRISIS. Capital Drug Store, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE. DISSOLUTION of the Union, talk of civil war, and election of Old Abe have combined somewhat to affect my finances, and I desire this year to put up 20,000 prescriptions. I wish further to sell 50,000,000 glasses PURE MEAD and SODA WATER, made in my Glass Fountains. I should be pleased if my friends will purchase 100 dozen "Kiss Me Quick" Perfume Sachets, made at my establishment and warranted to last. The public will be satisfied with my stock of Perfumery, Soaps, Flavoring Extracts, imported Havana Cigars, Jamaica Ginger, Blackberry Wine, and in truth every article in my line, and I bind myself to furnish all the goods which may be called and paid for at low rates. O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary, Opposite Post-office.

Marshal's Sale. A. Wood, Gdn., &c., against S. L. Herr. In Chancery. No. 16,423. BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, April 1, 1861, about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-House door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months: THE SLAVE JIM. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid. W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.; JAS. G. BALEE, THOS. A. MORGAN, Deputies.

S. S. MARK. G. F. DOWNS. WE are now opening a very general assortment of—Staple and Domestic Goods; Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear; Chintz, Calicoes, and Ginghams; Also Spring and Summer Dress Goods; Which we are selling at very low prices. MARK & DOWNS, 413 Main st.

Private Diseases, &c.—Important. DOCTOR FORD, late of New Orleans, La., where he has had great experience, will give written advice for the cure of Secret Diseases in all their phases, as treated by the celebrated Ricord, of Paris. *Some late and important discoveries* by that great physician. State if the disease is new or old. *Cures guaranteed*. Medicines can be had at any drug store. Consultations gratis. Address Louisville P. O., Box No. 406, enclosing $3 and one postage stamp for prompt answer, or call at No. 205 Jefferson street, south side, between Second and Third streets. I will also give a carefully written treatment for Female and Chronic Diseases, the late discoveries of eminent physicians, on the same terms as above. References given.

For Hire, FOR balance of the year, a competent NEGRO MAN. Address R. H. FIELD, Shepherdsville, Ky.

BOARDING. IN a private family, with three rooms, can be had on application at residence fourth building south from Water-Works office, east side of Third, between Green and Walnut.

Boarding in Private Family. TWO small families and several day-boarders can obtain board, pleasantly located, near the post-office. Address "Hiram," Box 234.

$18,000 Worth of NEW DRY GOODS FOR CASH. You can save from 25 to 37 PER CENT. by buying your Goods for cash from J. T. BERRY, No. 2 Masonic Temple, Jefferson st., between Fourth and Fifth. ☞ All I ask is an examination of my Stock.

Hints to Married People Only. BY an eminent English Surgeon. Something well to know. *Certain Preventive*. For particulars, stating sex, address Dr. Dumont, box No. 649, postoffice, Louisville, Ky.

SPRING MILLINERY. MRS. M. A. WEAVER, No. 413 Jefferson st., south side, below Fourth, OFFERS to the ladies a fine and carefully selected assortment of spring millinery, viz: Straw Bonnets, Fancy do., Misses' Hats, Children's do., Ribbons, Flowers, &c.; Also, Patterns of the latest styles, just received, duplicated or cut to measure. ☞ Every attention given to dress making.

30,000 CROSS-TIES WANTED! LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT RAILROADS. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, March 23, 1861. The Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads are desirous of contracting for 30,000 white oak Cross-ties, to be delivered from May 1st, to October 1st, as required, on the line of said Railroads. The Ties must be cleared of bark, sawed, and cut off square at the ends, 8 feet long, and counter-hewed on two opposite sides to a thickness of 6 to 7 inches, with faces not less than 8 inches clear of sap wood. Persons proposing to contract will please address the undersigned, at Louisville, Ky. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

NEW GOODS! OUR STOCK OF SPRING GOODS IS NOW COMPLETE, comprising a full assortment of LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, a line of FANCY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c. An examination of our stock, by the ladies, will convince them that we are selling at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Cash and prompt time customers will find it to their advantage to make their purchases of us. Our JAPANESE HOOP SKIRTS (a new style) surpass anything that has heretofore been in the market. GERHART & CANNON, 324 Fourth street, opposite Mozart Hall.

S. BARKER. J. R. MIDDLETON. GREAT INDUCEMENTS AT THE NEW YORK STORE, 317 Fourth st. Purchasers can find anything in STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS than can be had in the Eastern market for LESS PRICES than they can be had at any other house in the city. Just received 100 pieces ENGLISH BEREGE, 20 pieces MOURNING BEREGE, 50 pieces CHECK POPLINS, new and beautiful styles of SHOT POPLINS, GRENADA CHECK (new style, for children's wear, in every color), SILK WARP MOHAIRS for Traveling Dresses, BEREGE DE LAINE, CHALLIES, LAWNS, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, &c.; also the largest variety and most beautiful assortment of SILK DRESS GOODS ever brought to this market, comprising rich BROCADES in every color, SHOT, STRIPE, PLAIN, and PLAID; also a splendid stock of LACE MANTLES, POINTS, BOURNOUS; also SILK MANTLES, including the French Sacque, with coat sleeves, tight-fitting Basques; also STELLA SHAWLS, GRENADA SHAWLS, &c. We are offering tremendous bargains in WHITE GOODS, of which we have a splendid stock; also LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN COLLARS, JACONET COLLARS, and SWISS COLLARS. Just received 100 dozen LADIES' WHITE HOSE at 75 cents per dozen; also a complete stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, and all kinds of Goods for men's wear. S. BARKER & CO.

TIN-PLATE—Just received by late arrivals—500 boxes IC Tin-Plate; 300 do IX do; 500 do IC do, leaded; All choice charcoal brands, in store and for sale low by BRIDGEFORD & CO.

BLOCK TIN—3,000 lbs best Banca Tin in store and for sale by BRIDGEFORD & CO.

PIG LEAD—5,000 lbs soft Pig Lead for sale low by BRIDGEFORD & CO.

WIRE—10,000 lbs Lacquered Wire, assorted from No. 4 to 18, in store and for sale low by BRIDGEFORD & CO.

COPPER—8,000 lbs Brazing and Sheathing Copper, from 7 to 80 lbs to the sheet, for sale low by BRIDGEFORD & CO.

KITCHEN RANGES—To parties who design introducing water into their houses.—We are manufacturing a Cooking Range well adapted to heating water for kitchen and bath house use. They require less fuel than any other range in the market, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Your personal inspection of the same is requested by BRIDGEFORD & CO.

MRS. BARLOW. HAVING just returned from New York, is prepared to exhibit to the Ladies of Louisville and vicinity the most complete and tasty styles for CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, DRESSES, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, &c., ever brought to the city. The patterns have been selected by herself with great care from the largest and most reliable importing and manufacturing houses in New York. Extensive and superior arrangements having been completed for manufacturing and exhibiting the above-named articles in all their varieties, she most earnestly solicits a share of patronage, feeling confident that she can accommodate the taste of the most fastidious. She has also a very select stock of GOODS FOR EVENING DRESSES, which can be made on the shortest notice and in the most exquisite styles. And ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most perfect and efficient manner at the lowest prices. A trial is respectfully solicited. ☞ FASHIONS received in advance of the published dates. Rooms 314 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson, over Mrs. Bryant's Millinery, Louisville, Ky.

FAMILY FLOUR. 100 BBLS superior No. 1 Extra Family Flour; 75 bbls Mocol Mills do do do; 75 bbls Central do do do; 150 bbls Temple do Extra Family Flour in sacks; 50 bbls City do do do do. Unbolted Flour on hand at all times and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, Fifth street, one door north of Market.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH CUSTOMERS. An ELEGANT and NEW STOCK of Fashionable Dry Goods OFFERED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. Having determined to change of business to a cash basis, I will this morning my entire stock of seasonable DRESS GOODS At 37 PER CENT. LESS than ever sold in this market before. Linens, Hosiery, Embroideries, White Goods, and Domestics Offered at from 25 to 33 PER CENT. LESS than heretofore in the city. All are invited to call and compare quality and prices with any other house in the city selling at cost or otherwise. J. T. BERRY, No. 2 Masonic Temple, Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.

GREAT BARGAINS AT JOHNSON & KIMBALL'S. We are now receiving our full Stock of SPRING GOODS, And, having bought them all for CASH, we feel confident in saying that we can offer Greater Bargains Than any other house in the city—even those who advertise "at cost" or "below cost." FOR BARGAINS, Call early and examine our Goods and prices Corner Fourth and Jefferson, MASONIC TEMPLE.

NOTICE. THE undersigned, desiring to discontinue the Brick-making business, will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on the south side of Broadway, near the bridge, on SATURDAY, March 30, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder—400,000 hard-burnt Brick; 15,000 feet good Pine Lumber; 6 Brick Carts in good repair; 1 large new Wood Wagon in complete order; 2 Mud Wheels; 12 Wheelbarrows; and 7 well-broke Mules and Horses. Also Houses, Stables, and everything appertaining to a thorough complete brick-yard. Anyone wishing to go into this business the ensuing season will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. TERMS—All sums of $100 and under, cash; all sums over $100, 4 months, with interest, with approved security, negotiable in bank. GEO. A. HIBBITT.

J. B. WALKER, Merchant Tailor. HAVING JUST RETURNED WITH A COMPLETE assortment of the best material and latest styles of SPRING GOODS That could be purchased in the Eastern cities, which he offers to PAYING customers (none other need apply) at liberal rates. The celebrity of this house, and the wide-spread fame of Mr. Fuller as a cutter, command more attention than Abe Lincoln's inaugural.

AGENTS WANTED. $1,200 A YEAR MADE BY ANY ONE WITH $10—PATENT STENCIL GOODS.—Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circulars, Samples, and Stencil Fly to A. J. FULLAM, No. 45 Olive st., St. Louis.

BOARDING. A FEW persons can be accommodated with boarding (with or without rooms) at the northwest corner of Jefferson and Eighth streets.

To the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. AT a meeting of Stockholders, held on the 15th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: 1st. *Resolved*, That each shareholder shall subscribe for and purchase of the Company as many shares of its unsold capital, at five dollars the share, not to be subject to additional calls, as will make a sum of money equal to one dollar for each share now held by him, for which, when paid, certificates shall issue. 2d. That the Company shall open subscription books in each State, and appoint agents to see each shareholder and take up subscriptions and receive the payment thereupon of one-fourth in cash and the remainder in good commercial paper, in equal monthly installments of two, four, and six months from this date. We are now prepared to act under the above resolutions, and the *interest* of the company demand a prompt response from the stockholders. W. & H. BURKHARDT, Agents.

MASQUERADES! The largest and best assortment of MASKS AND WIGS Are to be found at HOGAN & DUTEIL'S, No. 85 Fourth st., near Market.

308. FOR GOOD MATTRESSES, UPHOLSTERY WORK, AND WINDOW-SHADES OF SUPERIOR STYLE, GO TO MARCELLUS & LENTSCH'S, JEFFERSON STREET, NORTH SIDE, Between Third and Fourth. ☞ AWNING GOODS of every style and quality. ☞ AWNINGS made and put up to order. ☞ Don't forget No. 308.

WM. SUMNER & CO., AGENTS FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S Family Sewing Machine, NO. 2 MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

M. WITTGENSTEIN & CO. (Late of Germany), HAVE RECENTLY OPENED A NEW STORE AT No. 232 Market street, between Brook and Floyd. They have spared no expense in fitting up in the best manner, and are now prepared to offer their stock, consisting of the choicest styles of DRY GOODS, lately imported by themselves from GERMANY, FRANCE, HOLLAND, AND SWITZERLAND. They take pleasure in presenting these first-class Goods to the people of Louisville at prices that will defy competition in this country. This Store hereafter to be known by and called the "Washington Store" OF LOUISVILLE, KY. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of selecting choice Goods will please call at the Washington Store, 232 MARKET STREET. 232

DEFECTIVE Sight and Hearing. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, By H. RALLS SMITH, M.D. Office on Fifth street, near northeast corner of Market.

Clark & Fuller's Ambrosial Oil. CLARK, GREGORY, & CO. Sole Proprietors. CURES Headache, Earache, Toothache, in three minutes, Rheumatism, Coughs, Neuralgia, Colds, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Colic, Cramps, Inflamed Eyes, Chronic Croup, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Chapped Hands, Piles, Ulcers, Diarrhoea, Bunions, Corns, Frosted Feet, Deafness, Old Sores, Sore Breast, Sore Nipples, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Tetter, Snake Bites, Spider Bites, Dog Bites, Rat Bites. The World is Challenged for its Equal For Scalds or Burns. It cures Scratches on Horses, Sore Eyes on Horses, Sprains, Swinney, Poll Evil, Fistula, saddle and harness Galls, fresh Wounds or Swellings, and is *the best known remedy to apply to tender-footed horses from founder—it e up the feet and bathe well about the frog of the foot. Cure all cutaneous diseases on man or beast.* No one medicine can cure in all cases, but we can show more real proof of the virtue of AMBROSIAL OIL. In its healing properties, *from responsible men*, who are above being bought, than can be produced for any other medicine. We do not assert a cure for every maladay to which the human family are subject, but *what we proclaim we can substantiate by living witnesses. The Ambrosial Oil is a Nashville preparation, and sold throughout the country by druggists and general dealers. The country may be justly proud that* Dr. Clark a Native Tennessean, *after much labor and research, has produced a really worthy medicine, which is bound to drive out much of the worthless imported trash with which the country is flooded.* Please call at our office, where we will take pleasure in showing letters and testimonials too numerous to set forth in the form of an advertisement, some of which come from Physicians in high standing, who are using it in their practice, as they state, with marvelous effects. We Challenge the World to produce a remedy so speedy and effectual in its healing properties. ☞ Read the evidence of the virtue of Clark & Fuller's Ambrosial Oil, *evidence so authentic, and from persons whose word and standing are irreproachable*. Read and be convinced. CLARK, GREGORY & CO., Sole Proprietors, Nashville, Tennessee. For sale by RAYMOND & TYLER, Louisville, Ky.

APRIL ELECTION. Citizens' and Working-Men's Union Recommendations. FOR MAYOR, JOHN M. DELPH. TREASURER, HENRY WOLFORD. FOR AUDITOR, HARRY STUCKEY. FOR ASSESSOR, A. W. R. HARRIS.

FIRST WARD. For Councilmen—WILLIAM F. RUBEL and HUGH IRVINE. For School Trustee—ALEX. GILMORE.
SECOND WARD. For Alderman—JAMES W. OSBORNE. For Councilmen—THOS BRADLEY and GEORGE W. SMITH. For School Trustee—DR. S. N. HALL.
THIRD WARD. For Councilmen—F. C. WELMAN and V. OVERALL. For School Trustee—JOHN H. HOWE.
FOURTH WARD. For Alderman—THOMAS SHANKS. For Councilmen—Dr. N. B. MARSHALL and E. A. BUCKNER. For School Trustee—Dr. R. C. HOLLAND.
FIFTH WARD. For Councilmen—WILLIAM TERRY and Dr. J. E. SUTCLIFFE. For School Trustee—SIM WATKINS.
SIXTH WARD. For Alderman—L. I. SHREVE. For Councilmen—W. H. DULANEY and J. C. HILTON. For School Trustee—SANFORD DUNCAN.
SEVENTH WARD. For Councilmen—Dr. G. W. RONALD and JOHN G. BAXTER. For School Trustee—GEO. W. MORRIS.
EIGHTH WARD. For Alderman—JOSEPH GAULT. For Councilmen—R. P. LIGHTBURN and WILLIAM DRYSDALE. For School Trustee—DANIEL McCULLOUGH.

FOR MAYOR. MANASSEH DEVAN is a candidate for Mayor. He is in favor of Southern Rights and for Secession. MESSRS. EDITORS: Please announce me a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. J. M. DELPH. HON. T. H. CRAWFORD will be a candidate for re-election as Mayor of the city of Louisville. JOSEPH A. GILLISS is a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing April election. WE are authorized to announce A. J. KRIEL as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE. DR. THOS. E. WILSON will be supported for the office of School Trustee from the Third Ward by MANY VOTERS. MR. A. S. WOODRUFF is a candidate for School Trustee from the Third Ward.

FOR CITY ATTORNEY. G. W. HITE, Esq., is a candidate for City Attorney at the ensuing election. BYRON BACON is a candidate for the office of City Attorney at the ensuing April election. WM. E. WOODRUFF is a candidate for the office of City Attorney at the ensuing April election. W. B. HOKE is a candidate for the office of City Attorney at the ensuing April election. WE are authorized to announce BENSON ORMSBY as a candidate for the office of City Attorney at the ensuing April election. J. G. WILSON is a candidate for the office of City Attorney at the ensuing April election. S. N. HODGES is a candidate for the office of City Attorney at the ensuing city election. WE are authorized to announce ROBT. A. HAMILTON as a candidate for City Attorney at the ensuing April election.

FOR COUNCILMEN. W. P. CAMPBELL is a candidate for Councilman in the Second Ward. HUGH IRVINE is a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward at the ensuing April election. WILLIAM F. RUBEL is a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward at the April election. G. W. BULL is a candidate for Common Councilman in the Third Ward. WE are authorized to announce WM. H. FAGAN as a candidate to represent the First Ward in the Common Council. WE are authorized to announce M. A. DOWNING as a candidate to represent the First Ward in the Common Council.

FOR CITY TREASURER. EDITORS JOURNAL: Please announce me as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Treasurer at the approaching municipal election. HENRY WOLFORD.

FOR AUDITOR. WE are authorized to announce WM. A. WARNER as an independent candidate for City Auditor, not subject to the decision of any Convention. PLEASE announce me as a candidate for the office of City Auditor at the ensuing April election, which office I have held by appointment of the Mayor since September last. ALEX. DUVALL. HARRY STUCKY is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing election. GEORGE NCAR is a candidate for City Auditor. Election on Saturday, April 6, 1861. WE are authorized to announce T. W. SPILMAN as a candidate for the office of City Auditor. W. ALPHONSO McGILL is a candidate for the office of City Auditor at the ensuing April election. J. CARL JOHNSTON is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election. WE are authorized to announce THEO. B. BOYD as a candidate for Auditor of the City of Louisville at the ensuing April election.

FOR CITY ASSESSOR. A. W. R. HARRIS is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Assessor at the ensuing April election.

FOR CITY TAX COLLECTOR. To the Voters of the Eastern District: I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector at the April election. THOS. T. SUMMERS.

For RAILROAD TAX COLLECTOR. To the Voters of the Western District. I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for election to the office of Railroad Tax Collector at the April election. H. M. GARRETT. ALLEN KENDALL is a candidate for Railroad Tax Collector of the Eastern District.

FOR STREET INSPECTOR. WE are authorized to announce JAS. RAVERTY as a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District at the ensuing election. FRANCIS DUFF is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. E. D. PREWITT is a candidate for Street Inspector of the Eastern District. T. C. TANNER announces himself as a candidate for Street Inspector of the Eastern District, and hopes to be supported by his friends and the public generally. ALEXANDER CRUTCHFIELD is a candidate for Street Inspector of the Eastern District, and will be supported by numerous friends. WM. BAILEY is a candidate for Street Inspector of the Eastern District. HENRY HUSTETTER is an independent candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. AT the urgent request of many friends, I have consented to be an independent candidate for the office of Street Inspector of the Western District. G. W. SMITH.

J. L. DEPPEN, Merchant Tailor and Clothier.

W. F. BULLOCK. JOHN M. HARLAN. BULLOCK & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.

MADAME CLEMENCE COOK, DE PARIS. Robes, Manteaux, Toilette de Ville et de Bal. 402 Third st., bet. Jefferson and Green.

MILLINERY. 1861. Spring Styles. 1861. 100 Fourth street 100, LOUISVILLE, KY. MRS. J. A. BEATTIE. PARIS MILLINERY. Ladies' Dress Hats made to order.

A Rare Chance. A COFFEE-HOUSE AND STOCK OF LIQUORS FOR SALE.

CAHOON'S Broadcast Seed-Sower, WHEAT, OATS, HEMP, BARLEY, GRASS SEED. THE HAND MACHINE. THE HORSE-POWER MACHINE.

Southern Bank Notes OF SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, WANTED In exchange for Dry Goods & Clothing. GARVIN, BELL & CO.

FOR SALE OR RENT. For Rent, A DWELLING-HOUSE, on Green street, between First and Second, with six rooms and basement, newly painted and papered throughout. Rent $350. None but a prompt paying and careful tenant need apply at HOWARD'S AGENCY, Third street, near Jefferson.

For Sale, One of the most desirable LOTS, centrally located, with a substantial and comfortable DWELLING. The lot has 54 feet front by a depth of 200 feet to an alley. The House is a three-story Brick Dwelling, with kitchen and servants' rooms attached, and all necessary out-buildings. Will sell very cheap for cash and short time. Address Box 1,115 Louisville P. O.

For Rent. THE large and spacious warehouse on the alley, in the rear of the building formerly occupied by us on Wall street. THOS. H. HUNT & CO.

Elegant Country Seat for Sale, Containing 36 acres of rich land, on the Shelbyville pike, three miles from the city, in the best neighborhood in the country. The improvements are all fine and of the most substantial kind, comprising everything necessary for comfort and convenience, with fine fruit, shrubbery, a large spring, &c. For particulars, apply to J. B. WHITMAN, No. 411 Main st.

J. W. COOK, Optician from Paris. Long Practical experience and a large assortment of OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, SPECTACLES, AND GLASSES. 402 Third st., bet. Jefferson and Green, LOUISVILLE, KY. N. B. Watches and Clocks repaired and warranted.

WALL PAPER! At Reduced Prices For a Few Days! Call soon if you want BARGAINS. WM. F. WOOD, Third, above Main st.

Coal—Coal—Coal. TO MY FRIENDS AND FORMER PATRONS—I would inform my old customers that I am again to be found at the office of Wm. L. Murphy & Co., east side Fourth street, bet. Main and River, where I will be happy to be the means of *firing up* all who desire to have the best and cheapest Pittsburg and Hartford City Coal now in the city. Having good teams, good drivers, and determined to *please*, I hope that I will be *all powerful* in driving a brisk trade with my old friends. Call and see me. M. POWER.

WEBSTER'S GALLERY HAS always been the leading and most successful Gallery in the West and it is surprising to what perfection they have brought this Beautiful Art. We were not aware until we visited this famous Gallery a few days since, and saw the walls completely covered with elegant and truly artistic gems of Portraiture, of every size and style, and all seeming so perfectly life-like; we say that until then we had no idea that all the Messrs. Webster say in the papers is really true. But the half has not been told. ☞ GO AND SEE.

SODA FOUNTAINS, Ice-Pitchers, Ice-Cream Spoons, Water-Urns, etc., RENEWED OR DOUBLE HEAVY SILVER PLATED at low prices by EUG. RICHTER, At the old Gold and Silver Plating Establishment, 325 Third st., between Market and Jefferson.

NOTICE. THE Stockholders in the Louisville and Salt River Road Company are requested to meet at the Chancery Court Clerk's office, in Louisville, on Saturday, the 13th of April, to elect a President and five Managers for the ensuing year. ROBERT N. MILLER, President.

LOUISVILLE Private Medical Dispensary, Conducted on the European Plan, For the Cure of all Private Diseases. YOUTH & MANHOOD. Those afflicted with any disease of a private nature, who would escape the imposition of ignorant quacks, should not fail to read "DR. GATES'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON SEXUAL DISEASES," a new and revised edition of one hundred pages, handsomely illustrated with plates and engravings representing the genital organs of both sexes in a state of health and disease. Treating on all private diseases incident to both sexes, such as general nervous and sexual debility, solitary habits, seminal weakness, impotence, &c. Price by mail TEN CENTS. DR. GATES has for many years devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of diseases of a private nature in all their varied and complicated forms. His success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the afflicted as worthy of the extensive practice which he has heretofore received. And he pledges to spare neither time nor expense to render himself proficient in the profession of his adoption. Those who believe they have contracted disease should make immediate application, as by his recent discoveries, he is enabled to cure all cases in a few days. YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED, and OLD MEN, who, by indulging in solitary habits or excessive indulgence of their passions, have produced SEMINAL WEAKNESS or an ability in advance of their years, may be restored to their former health and vigor by making immediate application. TO THE LADIES.—Dr. Gates is agent for M. LA CROIX'S FRENCH PREVENTIVE POWDERS. By their use, those who, from any cause, wish to limit the number of their offspring, can do so without danger to health or constitution. Price by mail, $2 and two postage stamps. Also, for MADAME CAPRAU'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS—a safe and effectual remedy for Irregularities, Obstructions, &c. Price by mail, $1 and one postage stamp. CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during *pregnancy*, as they are sure to produce *miscarriage*. To persons at a distance who wish to be cured at home we will, on receipt of a brief statement of their case, send a list of such questions as we would ask on a personal interview; and, on receipt of the list filled out, we will forward medicines particularly adapted to the case, free from damage or observation, together with full directions for use. Consultations may be held from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. (on Sunday from 9 till 11 A. M.) at his office, northeast corner of Third and Market streets, up stairs—private entrance on Third street—Louisville, Ky. ☞ The above business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of DR. H. G. MILLER & CO., to whom all orders and letters should be addressed. Dr. GATES can, as heretofore, be consulted personally, during business hours, on all diseases on which his book treats. ☞ Secrecy inviolable. Don't forget the name and place. All letters should be addressed to DR. H. G. MILLER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

ROBERT MURRELL. C. C. BOWLES. MURRELL & BOWLES, Commission Merchants, NO. 72 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.

PURE Havana Tobacco Seed. JUST RECEIVED. FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers. D. MAUPAT.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO., 112 & 114 BROADWAY, JANUARY 1st, 1861.

WANTED. Servant Wanted. I WISH to hire a good House Servant Woman for the balance of the year. Apply to SILAS F. MILLER, At Galt House.

SITUATION WANTED. THE undersigned having been engaged in the dry goods business for sixteen years in buying, selling, and keeping the books, agrees to act as book-keeper, salesman, or buyer, or all, on trial for thirty days, and at the expiration of thirty days if he is not entirely satisfactory to the parties employing him to quit, and charge nothing for the month's services. Satisfactory references given as regards qualifications and honesty before he commences. Is a Kentuckian by birth, and a resident of Scott county, and well acquainted with the merchants throughout the State, having bought goods East for fifteen years in succession. Any one in want of such a clerk can have an interview by addressing the undersigned, care of Allen, Moore, & Haden, Louisville, Ky., or same, care of National Hotel, or box No. 965 Louisville Postoffice. S. D. HOLLOWAY, of late firm of Tieford & Holloway.

Wanted Immediately, A PARTNER with a ready cash capital of from $300 to $650 to engage in a profitable cash business which pays from 30 to 40 per cent. References exchanged. Address W. W. W., Journal office.

Situation Wanted. A WIDOW lady, who is fully competent to teach the Piano-Forte and Vocal Music, wishes for an engagement in a Seminary. A good salary required. Address A. N. R., Nashville, Tenn.

Missouri Money Wanted. W. A. RICHARDSON, Bullitt street.

Hemp Wanted. WE wish to purchase Hemp of good quality, to be delivered during February and March, for which we will pay the full market price. THOS. H. HUNT & CO.

WATER WORKS. LOUISVILLE Plumbing ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 134 THIRD STREET, NEAR JEFFERSON ST. Water Pipes, Hose, Hydrants, &c. WE are prepared to introduce Water Pipes into Dwellings, Stores, and Factories on reasonable terms. We have a full stock of Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Shower Baths, Wash Basins, Hydrants, Hose Boxes, &c. Having a long experience in the business, we guaranty to give entire satisfaction for all work entrusted to us. DONALY & STRADER, PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

MORRIS & HOGG, 405 Main st., third house below Fourth. FINE WELL-MADE CLOTHING, SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRTS. All sizes, in stock and made to order. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c.

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c. The largest and most varied assortment of all the articles pertaining to the SADDLERY business to be found in the city. Purchasers will consult their interest by giving us a call. R. E. MILES, No. 311 Main st., between Second and Third.

JOS. YOUCE. JOHN R. YOUCE. JOSEPH YOUCE & SON, Manufacturers of TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE, Market st., between Sixth and Seventh (south side), LOUISVILLE, KY. ☞ Roofing and House-Work will be attended to with punctuality and dispatch. Orders from a distance solicited.

1,000 CASH GIFTS! DRAWN PUBLICLY. Every Prize Positively Drawn! FIFTH GREAT DISTRIBUTION By the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMP'Y (Chartered by the State of Kentucky). BYERS & CLEMENTS, Managers, No. 305 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., and No. 22 Broadway, Paducah, Ky. To be drawn in PADUCAH, Ky., April 2, 1861. Tickets $2, or 6 Tickets for $10. TICKETS LIMITED TO 5,000! 1,000 Cash Prizes! ☞ Prizes cashed immediately after the drawing at the Louisville office. 1,000 AGENTS WANTED! For Ticket, Schemes, or Agencies, address BYERS & CLEMENTS, Louisville, Ky.

WATERS & FOX, WHITE LEAD & LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS, LOUISVILLE, KY. WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING AND HAVE on hand a full supply of PURE WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, BOILED OIL, Also all the various qualities of CHEAP LEAD, ZINC PAINT, PUTTY, WHITING, RED LEAD, COLORS, and TURPENTINE. The trade and consumers supplied on the most liberal terms. Main street, between Ninth and Tenth.

VINCENT NOLTE, by American Eclipse, out of Hortensia, by Contention; OLIVER, by Wagner, out of Flight, by imported Leviathan; BAY DICK, by Glencoe, out of Tranbyana, by imported Tranby: Will make the season of 1861 at my stables, near Bardstown, Ky., at $25 the season, and $35 to insure. The pedigrees of these Stallions have been published so often, and they are so well known as being strictly thorough and superior breeders, and their superior colts, it is not thought necessary to say anything more about them. Mares from a distance well taken care of on moderate terms. P. G. MURPHY.

Garden Seeds, J. D. BONDURANT, at Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, Main street. FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Importers of Guns & Fishing Tackle.

Oil Lamps, Oil Lamps.

METHODIST BOOK ROOMS.

Boone Tobacco Warehouse.

MUNN & CO.'S Southwestern Agricultural Works. MANUFACTURERS. SALE-ROOM, No. 217 Main street.

TRAVELERS Will bear in mind that the MAMMOTH CAVE ... DIAMOND CAVE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 8 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago Express	6:00 A. M.
Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express	2:50 P. M.
St. Louis and Cairo Night Express	9:30 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Wednesday, December 18, 1860, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

St. Louis and Chicago Express Mail	10:15 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express	10:15 P. M.
Through Accommodation	8:15 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

Louisville Express	6:00 A. M.
Accommodation	1:15 P. M.
Louisville Mail	7:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at	6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at	2:10 P. M.
Accommodation Train at	4:50 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mail Train No. 1	7:45 A. M.
Express Train No. 2 (Sundays excepted)	7:00 P. M.
Bardstown Branch No. 2	2:15 P. M.
Lebanon Branch No. 1	7:15 A. M.
Lebanon Branch No. 2	2:15 P. M.
Memphis Branch No. 1	7:00 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR MARCH 27, 1861.

CORRECTED DAILY BY R. N. WOODRUFF.

Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

Thermometer. Open Air. 7 o'k	2 o'k	9 o'k	Max.	Min.	Barometer. 7 'clk.	2 'clk.	9 'clk.	Thermt'r attached. 7 o	2 o	9 o
40	46	41	48	39	29.608	29.740	29.790	58	55	57

Dew Point. Psychrometer. 7 o'clock Wet	Dry	2 o'clock Wet	Dry	9 o'clock Wet	Dry	Wind. 7 'clk.	2 'clk.	9 'clk.
38	40	40	46	38	41	W.	S. W.	S. W.

Clouds. 7 o'clock Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	Rain. in guage in inches.
10	Nim.	4	W.	.80

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

UNION TICKET.

FOR MAYOR,
THOMAS H. CRAWFORD.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY,
JOSEPH G. WILSON.
FOR AUDITOR,
THEODORE B. BOYD.
FOR ASSESSOR,
A. W. R. HARRIS.
FOR TREASURER,
HENRY WOLFORD.
STREET INSPECTORS,
Eastern District—ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD,
Western " GEO. W. GRIFFEY.
CITY TAX COLLECTORS,
Eastern District—THOMAS T. SUMMERS,
Western " N. L. McCLELLAND.
RAILROAD TAX COLLECTORS,
Eastern District—G. T. MAY,
Western " R. P. THIXTON.

UNION CANDIDATES.

FIRST WARD.

[illegible]

PASSION WEEK.—This week is the closing one of Lent. It is called, by a large body of Christians, Holy Week, and dates from Palm Sunday. On every day it is the custom of the Episcopal Church to commemorate the events which transpired in the life of the Saviour by a service and discourse based upon the topics narrated in the Gospels. In olden time it was customary to rehearse on every day of this week the events which are still observed, in order to impress upon their minds the history of their redemption. But a perversion of the original simplicity was introduced, and the clergy in an ignorant age invented scenic representations of the events, one of which, (the Fast of Washing) has been retained till lately. Thus grew up those dramas called Mysteries, or Scripture Plays, which in time became painfully profane. But this does not hinder pastor and people, parent and child, from rehearsing day by day what Jesus did for them. Thus the Mysteries of Monday to be thought of were, the morning walk from Bethany, the cursing of the barren fig tree, as a symbol of the Jewish nation, the second closing of the temple, and the return at nightfall to the Mount of Olives. As it was dark, in all probability the Disciples, as they passed by, failed to observe that the fig tree was already withered. The events of Tuesday, according to the harmony of the Gospels, are remarkable. As our Lord with His disciples passed the fig-tree, on their way to the city, they were appalled to see that it had withered away so soon. In the Temple the Savior spoke of His parables on this day, and, among others, that of the vineyard and the wicked husbandman. As He left the Temple He was led by the pride which the disciples showed in its magnificence to foretell its speedy ruin; and, seated on the Mount of Olives, He enlarged upon it as a type of the end of the world. As the sun was setting, He foretold his hour as fast approaching. Thus He abandoned to-day the Temple forever to its fate; and the Jewish people were given over to their own devices, in punishment for their rejection of the Messiah. The Jews observe this week also in the strictest form, allowing no food to be cooked, no fire to be made upon the hearth, and no light in their dwellings. They eat unleavened, or what is called Passover bread.

SINGULAR CASE.—The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Times relates a curious story of an insane German woman, named Rabus, who some years since jumped from the third story of the Insane Hospital, at Indianapolis, and who, after a long search, was given up for dead. About two years after the supposed death of his insane wife, Rabus married again, but a few nights ago the first wife entered his residence. She was accompanied by a young child which had been born after she be- [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

READ THE EVIDENCE!

Messrs. Clark, Gregory, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.—

Gentlemen: I have just used some of your Ambrosial Oil for a deep and poignant pain in the region of my heart, and found relief in 20 minutes. I have an afflicted family, and this Oil seems to be a remedy adapted to every case. Please send me one dozen bottles by express to Torrence Depot, Miss., Central Railroad, Yalobusha county, Miss. J. M. KELLEY.

Nov. 24, 1859.

From the same gentleman, April 18, 1860: Mr. McCormac, a neighbor, has been very much benefitted by your Ambrosial Oil in a case of rheumatism. I gave some to a lady afflicted with rheumatism who has not walked a step for five or six years; three bottles, she says, afforded her more relief than anything else she ever used. There was not enough to give her a perfect cure, and she is unable to procure it here. Send me some immediately, as I think I can sell a quantity here. I have tried it and proved its efficiency, and must have some for my own family at least. J. M. KELLEY.

Torrence Depot, Yalobusha county, Miss.

For sale by RAYMOND & TYLER.

m21 eod&eow2w

CHILLS AND FEVER! CHILLS AND FEVER!—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the tortures arising from this terrible disease when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills, alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved! None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters and save themselves intense agony. Sold by all druggists and dealers generally everywhere. f3 dlm

Something to restore; and it will do it. See Prof. Wood's advertisement.

What a Figure! Ha! Ha! Ha!—This is the greeting often received from their friends by those becoming prematurely gray or bald. To avoid anything so unpleasant, you have only to use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the most excellent and popular preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold everywhere. m18 d&wlm

USE LYONS KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element. CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE is the *only one* ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes has fairly won for it the appellation *of the most natural hair dye* ever invented.

Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.

nl d&wlm

AUCTION SALES.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Wm. S. Pennington, secretary of legation at Paris; Aaron Goodrich of Minn., secretary of legation at Brussels; Thos. T. Devor of Oregon, commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; George F. Hoskins, postmaster at Berlin, Ohio; Wm. A. Dart, Attorney for Northern District of New York; George Dawson, postmaster at Albany, N. Y.; Theodore D. Edwards of Ky., Attorney for Colorado; Geo. W. Bergner, postmaster at Harrisburg; Rolfe Saunders, postmaster at Memphis; Alvin Saunders of Iowa, Governor of Nebraska; Frederick Hassarrick of Ohio, minister resident at Ecuador; and David K. Carter of Ohio, minister resident at Bolivia.

The Senate will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, two hours earlier than usual, and adjourn at the earliest practicable time.

Military officers in charge of bureaus in the War Department, apprehensive of a change of Clerks in bureaus with which they are connected, have, together with Lieut. General Scott, joined in remonstrance against such proceedings.

For several weeks reports prevailed that many Union men in some seceded States intended to apply to the Government for appointments therein as judicial officers. The truth of these statements seem to be confirmed in part by the fact that the President has nominated Geo. W. Lane as Judge of the Northern and Southern District of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Senate.—The consideration of Mr. Douglas's resolution was resumed.

Mr. Breckinridge replied to Douglas's speech of yesterday. He denied that the Republicans had yielded any of their essential principles, and it was unjust to the people South to announce that they had done so. He called on Republican Senators themselves to answer whether they had made any such abandonment.

Mr. Collamer replied—not as we are aware of.

Mr. Breckinridge then alluded to the argument of Douglas that the Republicans had not asserted their platform in any bills recently passed organizing territories. He said they had not because they feared the bill would not be passed in such form, and the President might veto it if passed. While they desired the immediate passage as increasing Federal patronage. Mr. Breckinridge was confident that the Republicans would not yield. Fifteen States would soon be out of the Union. So far they had yielded nothing, nor manifested a disposition to do so.

Mr. Douglas replied that he could not conceal his surprise. The Senator from Kentucky denied all the positions he had assumed. His object was to demonstrate no cause for such action, and that Kentucky has justice and equality in the territories according to the test prescribed by the Senator himself. The Senator knew that the territories of Colorado, Nevada, and Dacotah had been organized on the basis of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. These territories were organized on the principle of non-intervention by Congress. The people are to decide the slavery question as they please, subject only to the limitation of the Constitution, leaving the courts to ascertain what that limitation is. This is all the South has asked. The Republicans have abandoned the Wilmot Proviso and Congressional interference, and repudiate the Congressional prohibition of slavery. The Senator would not deny that. He did not ask the Senator from Kentucky to say the Republicans have abandoned all their essential principles; he did not ask him to do anything to promote their interest; he did not believe in the political creed of that party, and did not believe the best interests of the country would be promoted by the increase of their power, still he preferred Union under a Republican administration to none at all.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, moved that Mr. Douglas' resolution, calling for information relative to forts, navy yards, &c., before the Senate, be laid on the table.

When the question was decided in the affirmative—23 against 11.

Mr. Breckinridge asked leave to offer the following resolution, and, if no objection, would vote on it now:

Resolved, That the Senate recommend and advise the removal of United States troops from the limits of the confederate States.

Mr. Sumner—Let it lay over.

Mr. Clingman remarked that he had drawn a similar resolution with one point in addition, and had shown it to several Senators, and it had met their approval. It was as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate it is expedient for the President to withdraw all the Federal troops from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Louisiana, and abstain from all attempts to collect revenue in those States.

Mr. Clingman added if the troops are withdrawn there ought to be forbearance as to the collection of revenue.

Mr. Collamer moved that the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. Collamer's motion prevailed.

The Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Senate.—The Chair presented a message from President Lincoln, relating to a resolution passed by the Senate, asking if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate the despatches of Maj. Robt. Anderson to the War Department during the time he has been in command at Fort Sumter. The President says:

"I have come to the conclusion that at the present moment the publication of it would be inexpedient."

Mr. Breckinridge moved to take up the resolution introduced by him yesterday advising the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the seceded States. He did not intend making any remarks as he had already expressed his views on that subject, and desired the vote on this motion to be regarded as a test question.

Mr. Fessenden supposed there would be no objection to that, but reminded the Senator that there was no quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the Senate went into Executive session.

NEW YORK, March 27.

The steamer Bienville is still in the custody of the custom-house authorities, and the matter has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Tribune's correspondence says: Capt. Fox reports the supply of provisions at Fort Sumter sufficient to enable Major Anderson to sustain his command until the 15th of April. He says the fort can be reinforced by military operations which will require a force not at the disposal of the President, or by strategy with hazards of a desperate conflict. From all the facts, it is evident that Sumter must be abandoned or civil war inaugurated.

The Herald's correspondent says Fort Pickens will be abandoned within thirty days.

The same correspondent says: The Southern Commissioners are dining to-night with Foreign Ambassadors at Mr. Corcoran's. The Commissioners are on the most friendly terms with the English and French Ministers.

Jno. S. Millson, of Virginia, if he will accept, will get an important foreign mission.

Secretary Chase has offered the First Comptrollership to Elisha Whittlesey. R. Mott, of Ohio, had declined.

Chas. Leslie, Jr., of Philadelphia, has been ap- [illegible]

... tramples their rights under foot. If they had power, they would call upon us to vindicate their rights, and the Constitution clothes us with authority to do it.

After further debate, a vote was taken and resulted 19 against 10.

There being no quorum, a motion was made to adjourn and to go into Executive session. There still being no quorum, suggestions were made to take a recess and direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to hunt absentees.

Mr. Breckinridge said, after giving the Republicans an opportunity to confirm the nominations and having discharged his duty, he moved to adjourn sine die. Disagreed to. Finally, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.

The convention adopted an ordinance dividing Louisiana into six Congressional districts, also an ordinance transferring the public funds to the confederate States.

An act abolishing free banking, and introducing a general charter system passed.

Adjourned sine die.

Two companies of Zouaves left for Pensacola to-day on active service.

Mobile advices say that troops and munitions of war are constantly moving towards Pensacola.

Several companies are expected from North Alabama.

MEMPHIS, March 27.

Five hundred Mississippi troops passed through here to-day for Pensacola. There was a military reception and they were enthusiastically welcomed.

NEW YORK, March 27.

A Washington despatch to the Express says that Gov. Houston writes to the President that the Indians are threatening Texas, and asking if the Federal Government can or will afford relief.

It is reported that Riggs, the Washington banker, contemplates investing in the Confederate States loan.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

The following persons were confirmed by the Senate: W. H. Corwin, Secretary of Legation to Mexico; G. W. Van Horn, Consul to Marseilles; J. Leslie, Consul to Lyons; W. H. Carpenter to Foo Choo, and R. M. Shuffeldt, Consul General at Havana; W. H. Magan, Consul to Ningpo; J. V. Arnold, Consul at Odessa; T. B. Lawrence, Consul General at Florence; M. Howard, Consul to Messina; R. C. Parsons, Consul to Rio Janeiro; W. H. Fry, Secretary of Legation to Turin.

Collectors of Customs, H. Burney, New York; J. White, Chicago; E. Palmer, Milwaukee; J. Herion, Dubuque; M. A. Dart, Marshal of the Southern District of New York.

The following postmasters were confirmed—R. F. Sanders, Memphis; George Jackson, Albany; Almon Clapp, Buffalo; J. M. Sterrett, Erie; B. L. Linegar, Cairo; S. Tindale, Belleville.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Despatches report the unanimous confirmation of Hiram Burney as Collector of New York, and Mr. Holloway as Commissioner of Patents.

A despatch says that Mr. Lane was nominated District Judge of Alabama, at the suggestion of Mr. Cobb of that State.

The steamer Vigo, from Liverpool on the 6th, has arrived.

RICHMOND, March 27.

The convention debated till the recess an amendment to the first resolution, declaring that the States, when the Federal Constitution was adopted, were independent sovereignties, inserting, "and still are" after the word "were."

UNION CONVENTION IN FRANKLIN.—A call, signed by a large number of the leading citizens of Franklin county, for a convention of the friends of the Union, on the 30th inst., appears in the Frankfort Commonwealth. The call reads as follows:

The undersigned, being in favor of Southern Rights *in the Union* and opposed to coercion and civil war, most respectfully request all the citizens of Franklin county who agree with their views, to meet them at the courthouse in Frankfort, on Saturday, March 30, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of consulting as to the proper course for Kentucky to pursue under the circumstances that now surround her.

PUBLIC MEETING.—At a meeting of the citizens of Hickman county, held at Columbus, Ky., on the 14th inst., Mr. G. Lusby was called to the chair, and W. J. N. Welborn appointed secretary. The following resolution was introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Convention to be holden at Frankfort on the 20th inst., and that we appoint the following named gentlemen as delegates to said Convention: W. D. Lannom, F. M. Stewart, Ed. Crossland, Len. G. Faxon, W. J. N. Welborn, Wm. Lindsay, G. A. Hoke, D. A. Outlaw, J. C. Horne, James McAlister, W. P. Griffin, J. B. Morris, W. R. Wilson, John Jackson, S. White, Thos. Willingham, Silas McGee, W. W. Lillard, and Samuel Ray.

W. J. N. Welborn offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the political sincerity, ability, or honesty of the President, or of the party which he represents, and that any alliance of Southern men with a Northern sectional party, is in its nature essentially corrupt and demoralizing.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

GREEN LUSBY, Chairman.

W. J. N. WELBORN, Sec'ty.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

COLUMBUS, Ky., March 21, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I enclose you a slip, cut from our town paper, being an account of a meeting said to have been held in this place. Now, I can assure you that the first intimation anybody, except the half dozen who got it up, had of it, was when it appeared in the Crescent. I took it upon myself to hunt up some one who had been at the meeting, but "narry" one could be found. The President is in Missouri, and the Secretary is out of town. Times "used to was" that, when it became necessary to have an expression of the will of the people, there would be a meeting called publicly, where every one could express his opinion. But the secession "click," knowing the people would not send these men to Frankfort, took the responsibility on themselves to speak for the whole county. But that is in perfect keeping with the Southern Confederacy, into which they are trying to force us. Why, they have invited the President, Jeff. Davis, to visit this place, as published in our paper, but no one knows ought of it, either. Verily, this is getting to be a great country, and our town a fast place.

MIKE.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WHIPPOORWILL, Ky., March 22.

GENTLEMEN: Highly approving your course in defence of the Union, I take the liberty of addressing you the following lines, believing it to be the duty of every friend of his country, however humble he may be, to do all he can to preserve the Union. I voted for Breckinridge and Lane, and the reason I voted for them was because Mr. Breckinridge said, "I am an American citizen, a Kentuckian who never did an act or cherished a thought that was not full of devotion to the Constitution and the Union;" and Mr. Lane said, "No living man would go further to preserve this Union than I would." And I do believe that nine-tenths of all that supported them in this section of the State did so believing that [illegible]

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

ONE THOUSAND A YEAR.—"Will it do to marry on $1,000 a year?" writes a young lady, who adds that she is moderate in her wishes, but desires to preserve "a respectable and genteel" appearance. She wants to know, also, if such a result can be best accomplished by boarding or keeping house.

Why a young lady should apply to us for sage advice and wisdom of this kind is a mystery; still, if she wants a free and unbiased opinion, she is welcome to it. Marry on a thousand a year by all means; and, if properly managed, it will not only preserve a respectable appearance, but leave something as a nucleus for future operations besides. Keep house, also, if you desire the comfort and pleasure of a home. Never mind being cooped up, or subjected to unnecessary expenses, in order to be near friends. It is a wife's duty to make her home the centre of attraction to her husband, and not depend on others to make it so to her. Her own satisfaction and reward in it will come all in good time.

We are almost afraid to suggest, in this refined age, so vulgar and *outre* a proceeding; but still, if a young lady has natural good sense, courage, tact, and industry, she would facilitate her plans greatly by ignoring "help" until domestic aid becomes a necessity. At least one-third of the current expenses would be saved, and a sufficient sum monthly to handsomely clothe a woman of taste and moderate wishes. To live well, and especially to save, on small means, requires simply method in expenditure, and knowing how and where to economise. Some people live in wretched tenement rooms, and think they cannot afford a nice article of furniture or decent garment, who waste as much as these would cost in hiring lazy help, in drinking, in wasteful living, and in carousing with people as idle and shiftless as themselves. Others board because they cannot support an establishment equal to some of the least honest and most extravagant of their friends, and suffer the consequences in the loss of all home pleasures, and a constant desire to fill the void with exciting and expensive amusements.

Those may marry on a thousand a year who don't care a fig for Mrs Grundy; who are self-reliant and independent; who are not afraid of meeting a little difficulty and fighting it alone; who are courageously determined to do the best they know how under any circumstances, and do not accept the duties and responsibilities of such a position only for the purpose of attaching a claim for free board and millinery bills to some unfortunate individual for the remainder of their natural lives. Does "Young Lady" feel like taking her share in the battle of life, and performing it cheerfully and well? If she does then the recipient of a thousand a year is a very fortunate man, and the sooner they marry the better; but, if she is weak in the knees and weak in the back, or especially weak at heart and weak in her head, she had better wait until some one comes along who is willing and able to support, as a wife, such a mass of imbecility. What will "Young Lady" do?—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

CAN WATER BE USED AS A FUEL?—It is quite a common belief that water thrown on a fiercely raging fire acts as fresh fuel to the flames, and makes the fire hotter. A little consideration of the nature of water, and the laws of combustion, will show that this belief is an error. Water, for neutralizing heat, is far more efficient than any other substance. Thirteen pounds of water, at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, in changing into steam, will practically extinguish all the heat from the burning of a pound of coal; a thermometer placed in the steam will not be raised a single degree, although in fact heat enough is generated from the burning coal to melt nearly ten pounds of cast iron. Nothing will put out a fire so quick as water. But it is said that water may be decomposed, but not in such a way that the oxygen of water can assist in burning its hydrogen.

The separation of the elements of water requires and consumes a great heat; the oxygen of the water combines with its equivalent of carbon, and as much carbon is, in effect, taken from the fire, and produces no heat. When the water is thus decomposed, an equivalent of hydrogen simply takes the place of its equivalent of carbon, and gives out in burning precisely the same amount of heat as is attainable from the carbon. Of course, as hydrogen is gas and carbon is a solid, the decomposition of water in a charcoal fire would give a flame where otherwise there would be none. Now, if these facts be put together, we arrive at the practical conclusion that if the water be thrown on a fire, in the first place a great deal of heat will be consumed in converting the water into steam; and, in the second place, that if any of the steam is decomposed by the hydrogen set free, it will be at the expense of its equivalent of carbon, and can in burning produce no more heat than the carbon.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE NEGRO.—The religion of these negroes is a fetichism, as I may call it. It is nothing but a very strong materialism. They believe in spirits, but the spirits they believe in are always the spirits of their fathers; they never believe in the spirit of a person they have never seen. When they make sacrifices, it is always for their fathers. When you ask them what has become of the spirit of their grandfathers, they say that they do not know; that it is all done. They present food to the spirits of their fathers, thus showing the strongest form of materialism. They present food for their idols, and they say that idols eat their food, for it disappears. I do not know where the swindle is made; but there is a swindle somewhere, I know.

They believe in the doctor when sick, but when they die, the strong superstition of the people begins to show itself. They do not understand how a man who was well a week ago can die. They ascribe supernatural powers to men, and from that comes the crime of witchcraft, which is incontestibly the greatest curse of that country. For one slave sold, there are ten persons killed for witchcraft. And when a man dies they kill from one to thousands of men, as you have seen in the papers an account of one case lately; for there is no man dies among them for whom there is not one, two, or more men killed. For every death there are more people killed. They always distrust people after one has died. The father will distrust his son, and the son his father. I believe witchcraft is the greatest curse that ever befell that country, and I do not know how long it will take to blot it out.

THE DROVER'S TRICK.—It is said there are "tricks in all trades," and we believe it. Here is a development in this direction, which the reader can add to his present stock of facts, proving the truth of the old adage.

"Never buy a fat pig at Brighton," was the advice given us by one who had been there.

"And why not a fat pig?"

"Cause you see they fat 'em too fast for the Brighton market sometimes."

"How so?"

"Why you see, some of them west country dealers fetch their pigs in, pretty nigh skin and bone. Well, just afore Fair day they give 'em corn and salt—nothin' but just corn and salt—no swill—no water. Next day pigs is amazin thirsty. Then the sarpents gin 'em just as much water as they kin drink. The pigs put into it, and keeps a drinken', and drinken', and drinken'. 'Sposen on an average they swaller about a bar'l apiece. That makes 'em look all filled out and sleek and heavy, I tell you. But there aint no heart and substance in it. You cart one of them are critters home and calculate you've got a busterin' pile of pork, but just you look in your hog pen next mornin', and you wont find nothin' but a hog frame, skin an' bone, and dear at that. You can't tell me nothin' about fat pigs; I've been there, and I've seen 'em manufactur'd!"

Loan of the Confederate States.—It seems by an advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy, that no portion of the loan of $15,000,000, authorized by the Montgomery Congress, has been yet taken. That officer gives notice that one third of the amount will be offered to the public on the 17th of the ensuing month, to be issued in sums ranging from $50 to $1,000. The Secretary says that, in order to enable all portions of the people throughout the Confederate States "to exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defence, books of subscription will be opened at the cities and principal interior towns," and "to enable all persons conveniently to subscribe, current bank notes of the place will be received at their market value in coins." He also states that the debt is secured by "a duty of one eighth of a cent per pound, or about 62 cents per bale on all cotton exported."—*Washington Intelligencer.*

Give the Children Fresh Air.—Some parents make the great mistake of keeping their children in-doors during cold weather. Such a practice is pernicious in many respects. It enfeebles the bodies of children, and renders them peculiarly liable to be attacked by colds and coughs. A child should have its feet well shod with socks and boots, its body well wrapped in warm clothing, its head and ears securely protected from the cold, and then be let loose to play in the keen, bracing winter air. By this means its body will become robust, and its spirits be kept bright and cheerful; whereas, if a child be shut up in the house, it will become fretful and feverish, and perhaps wind up with a severe attack of illness.

ITEMS.

The rumor that Garibaldi is going to marry an English marchioness is unfounded.

A new story by the author of The Mill on the Floss, will be published immediately after Easter.

Lawrence Oliphant, author of a work on Japan, has recently become editor of the London Review.

Mrs. Amanda Stafford, of Kent county, Md., was so seriously burned by a fluid lamp recently, that she died in great agony.

A girl at a party in town the other evening was asked what made her cheeks so unusually red; she replied, "the *chaps.*"

Only one citizen of a slave State has lately had an audience of the French Emperor, and he was General Stevenson, of Tennessee, who was introduced as chairman of the Pacific Railway.

An English traveler writing home from Russia says of it that its "civilisation is small, bribery and corruption are deemed only *finesse*, religion is superstition, and morality a myth.

A beautiful stone mansion near Funchal, with offices, terraces, shrubbery, and every convenience, is advertised for sale at $4,000. This gives us some idea of the value of estates in Madeira.

A number of young Hungarians have just sent to M. H. Berlioz a silver crown of exquisite workmanship, bearing on a shield the arms of the town of Gyor.

A cannon ball weighing 440 pounds, from which others are to be made, has just been turned out at the Ames Company's establishment in Chicopee, Mass.

The estimated value of the negro property in Virginia is put down at $400,000,000, and the annual products of their labor $28,000,000.

What a chapter might be written on the inconsistencies of authors! Emerson writes to persuade us of the folly of reading, and Carlyle talks to enjoin upon us to keep silence.

Thornton Hunt, the son of Leigh Hunt and editor of the London Chronicle, who was recently in this country, is engaged upon a volume, giving his ideas of what he saw and learned while here.

A correspondent from Germany announces to us that Herr Ernst, the state of whose health precludes any hope of his being able to resume his profession, is putting the last touches to a stringed quartet.

Advices from Yucatan to the 7th ult., state that the Indians in that country are being seized and sold into bondage in the Island of Cuba.

The ship Augusta, Capt. Bell, sailed from New Orleans with the first Southern Confederacy flag ever nailed at the mast-head of any vessel.

At the Washington Inauguration Ball, Mrs. Drake Mills wore two thousand dollars' worth of laces and twenty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds.

A Mr. Groves, who resided four miles southwest of Crawfordsville, Ind., died last Thursday night at the advanced age of 106 years.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, P. M.

Cotton closed with an advancing tendency; sales 7,500 bales middling at 12¾@12⅞c; sales of three days 26,000 bales, receipts of three days 9,000 bales; receipts less than last year 8?6,500 bales; receipts at all Southern ports less than last year 74?,000 bales. Sugar firm at 4¾@5¾c. Flour $5@5 12½. Freights of cotton to Liverpool 7-16, to Havre ⅝.

EXPORTS.

Steamer John Raine passed Cairo on Sunday, March 24th, with 5 passengers and 900 tons freight, consisting of 175 head of cattle, 184 head of sheep, 153 dozen chickens, 7 dozen turkeys, 4,107 sacks corn, 100 bags wheat, 6 bbls apples, 3 kegs butter, 266 coils rope, 20 boxes crackers, 2 boxes cheese, 43 half bbls cheese, 25 bags corn meal, 4 bbls beef, 24 casks bacon, 1,127 bbls flour, 180 bbls ?, 98 bbls pork, 18 hhds tobacco, 21 bbls whisky, 69 bales hay, sundry packages.

CITY DIRECTORY,

Arranged Alphabetically in Regard to
BUSINESS & NAMES.

Auctioneers.
Kahn, L. & Co., north side Main, bet. 4th and 5th.
Anderson, Tho. & Co., 430 Main street.
Henry, Samuel G. & Co., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.
Spencer, C. C., Main st. bet. 3d and 4th.

Agricultural Implements and Seeds.
Bondurant, J. D., No. 428 Main st., near 6th.
Bashaw, G. W., 516 Main st.
Brent, H. & Co., 567 Main st.
Sherman & Bro., 631 Main, between Sixth and Seventh.
Munn & Co., corner of Green and 8th.
Pitkin, Wiard, & Co., 515 Main st.
Carter & Buchanan, 484 Main st.

Daguerreotype Galleries.
J. C. Elrod's (formerly Harris's) Gallery, Main, between Fourth and Fifth sts.
Webster & Bro., Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Booksellers, Stationers, & Blank Book Manufacturers.
Morton & Griswold, 459 Main st.
Maxwell & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.

Booksellers, Stationers, & Periodical Dealers.
Robertson, G. W., & Co., Fourth street, near Main.
Redford, A. H., 223 Third street.
Crump, F. A., 4th st., bet. Main and Market.
Davidson, A., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Gunter, A., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Madden, F., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.

Bagging and Rope.
Hunt, Thos. H. & Co., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Bankers.
Curtis & Warren, 471 Main st.

Bonnet Bleacher.
Osborne, Mrs. Wm., Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th.

Belting and Wire Goods.
H. W. Wilkes, 4th st., bet. Main and Market.

Clothing and Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.
Mandeville, J. C., & Co., Main, bet. Second and Third.
Armstrong, J. M., corner 4th and Main sts.
Sproule & Mandeville, corner 4th and Main sts.

Cloths and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. Von Borries & Co., 466 Main st., bet. Bullitt and 5th.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, and Curtain Goods.
Hite & Small, Main st., bet. 3d and 4th.
Marshall & Dickinson, 4th, bet. Market and Main.

Cloaks, Mantillas, and Varieties.
Merriman, C. T., 4th st., near Main.

Cigars.
Peynado, Ed., Main st., bet. 6th and 7th.

China and Glassware.
Casseday & Hopkins, 534 Main st.
Crutcher & McCready, 412 Main st.
Jaeger, A. & Co., 4th st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Coal Dealers.
Crittenden & Gantt, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.
Kellogg, J. N., 3d st., bet. Jefferson and Market.
Chas. Miller & Co., Wall st.

Chemists and Apothecaries.
Dawes, S. F., corner 4th and Jefferson sts.
Jenkins, Thos. E. & Co., corner 3d and Walnut sts.

Cement.
McHarry, F., Main st., bet. 7th and 8th sts.

Carriage Manufacturers.
Stone, L. F. & Co., Main st., bet. 1st and Brook.

Drugs, Dyestuffs, Oils, Paints, &c.
Morris, J. S. & Sons, 461 Main st.
Robinson, R. A. & Co., Main st., bet. 5th and 6th.
Wilson, Peter, & Co., 482 Main st.
Wilder, E., 448 Main st.

Dry Goods, Cloths, &c.
Berry, J. Taylor, Jefferson street, Masonic Temple.
Duvall, C. & Co., Main street, between 2d and 3d.
Guthrie Bros., 4th, between Jefferson and Market.
Mark & Downs, Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Miller, John A., 4th street, between Jefferson & Market.
Martin & Crumbaugh, 4th, between Market & Jefferson.
Tabb, G. B., corner 4th and Market.

Daguerreotypist Materials, Wall Papers, &c.
Hegan & Escott, Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Express Companies.
American Express Co., Main street, between 5th & 6th.

Furs and Fur Goods.
Craig, A., Main street, between 6th and 7th.

Fancy Goods, Embroderies, and Trimmings.
Rauchfuss, Charles F., 4th street, bet. Market and Jeff.

Fishing Tackle, Guns, and Pistols.
Dickson & Gilmore, 3d street, bet. Main and Market.
Griffith, Joseph, 5th street, bet. Main and Market.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Candies, &c.
Borie, Alfred, 3d street, between Market and Main.
Gaetano, V. D. & Co., Main street, between 7th and 8th.

Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Co.'s and Agents.
American Ins. Co., H. Dent, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Jefferson Ins. Co., Wm. Muir, Sec., Main, bet. 2d and 3d.
Louisville Ins. Co., Robt. Atwood, Sec., Main, bet. 3d and 4th.
Muir, John, Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
Ross, Wm., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.
Washington Ins. Co., Wm. Ross, Sec., Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Founders, Engine Builders, and Machinists.
Hawley, Billings, & Co., cor. 8th and Water sts.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Armstrong, J. M., cor. 4th and Main sts.
Blanchard, Geo. & Son, cor. 2d and Main sts.
McCraw, C. M., 479 Main st.

Gas Fitters, Plumbers, &c.
Donally & Strader, 3d st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Groceries, Liquors, and Tobacco.
Stewart & Barter, 545 Main street.

Liquors, Wines, and Alcohol.
Hart & Clark, 3d st., bet Main and Market.
Monks, Joseph, 396 Main street.
Schroeder & Son, Wall st., bet. Main and Water.
Zanone, A. & Son, 5th st., bet. Main and Water.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, &c.
Alexander, Ellis, & Co., cor. Preston, & Walnut & Main, between 1st and 2d.
Breden, J. N., cor. Main & Wenzel and Walnut, between East & Floyd.
Charles, Stephen, Main, between Campbell & Wenzell.

Musical Instruments and Music.
Peters, Webb, & Co., corner 6th and Main streets.

Mill Furnishing.
Herbert & Wright, 15 3d street.

Printing Paper Manufacturers.
Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.

Powder.
Dupont & Co., Main street, between 4th and 5th.
Davis & Speed, 569 Main street.

Patent Medicines and Perfumes.
Raymond & Tyler, 4th street, between Main & Market.

Restaurants.
Cawein, J. & Co. (Walker's), 3d, between Market & Main.
Rueffer, C. C. (St. Charles), 5th, bet. Market and Main.

Stove Founders.
Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main streets.

Sewing Machines.
Barber, C. T., Agent for Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, 302 Fourth st.
Fosket, F. L., 4th street, bet. Green and Jefferson.
Sumner & Co., Jefferson street, bet. 4th and 5th.
Williams, J. H., 85 Fourth street.

Steamboat Agents and Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
Benedict, D. S. & Son, Main, bet 3d and 4th.
Carter Frank, 526 Main street.
Erwin & Co., Wall street.
Long & Ballard, Wall st., bet. Main and Water.
Moorhead & Co., Wall street, bet. Main and Water.

Toys, Varieties, and Fancy Goods.
Cannon, Sherrill, & Co., 413 Main street.

Teas and Fancy Groceries.
Lanham & Co., 3d street, bet. Market and Jefferson.

Tobacconist.
McGill, S. B., 307 Green st., bet 2d and 4th.

Tobacco Commission.
Nock, Wicks, & Co., 512 Main street.

Undertaker.
W Wyatt, cor. 7th and Jefferson streets.

White Lead and Linseed Oil.
Wilson, Peter, & Co., 482 Main street.

Hardware and Cutlery.
McBride, A., 65 Third street.
Ormsby, Collis, 506 Main street.

Hat and Cap Manufacturers.
Craig, A., cor. 4th and Main, and Main bet. 6th and 7th.
Prather, Smith, & Co., Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
Belknap, W. B. & Co., corner Third and Main.

Jewelry, Watches, and Plate.
Fletcher & Bennett, Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Kendrick, Wm., 3d st., bet. Market and Main.
Kitts, John, & Co., Main st., bet. 4th and 5th.
Ramsey, M. C., Main st., below 4th.
Voght & Klink, 3d st., bet. Main and Market.

Iron Mantles, Fancy Castings, &c.
Wallace, Lithgow, & Co., corner 3d and Main sts.

Lamps, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils, &c.
Hardy & Beatty, 4th street, between Main and Market.

Kanawha Salt Agent.
Brooks, W. C., 3d st., bet. Main and the river.

General Produce and Provision Brokers.
Tait, Anderson, & Co., 48 Fourth street.
Allen, Moore, & Hayden, Main st, bet. 2d and 3d.
Bell & Murdock, 558 Main st.
Buchanan & Co., 2d, bet. Main and river.
Brannin & Summers, Main, bet. 1st and 2d.
Burkhardt, W. & H., Market, bet. 4th and 5th.
Colston, J. H., Wall st.
Hibbitt & Son, Market, bet. 2d and 3d.
Cood & Moody, Wall st., bet. Main and the river.
Castleman & Torbitt, 532 Main st.
Gardner & Co., 419 Main st.
Gay, Wm., 560 Main street.
Halbert, M. & Co., 528 Main street.
Jack & Brother, 518 Main street.
Morris, Geo. W., Third street, bet. Main and Water.
Newcomb, H. D. & Co., Wall street.
Glore, N. S. & Co., Wall street.
Otter & Allen, Sixth street, bet. Market and Main.
Rawson, Todd, & Co., 514 Main street.
Snyder, John, Market street, bet. First and Brook.
Welby, Geo., 502 Main street.

SUGAR—100 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered Sugar just received and for sale by
m12 GARDNER & CO.

COFFEE—700 bags fair to prime Rio Coffee in store and for sale by [m12] WM. GAY.

REFINED SUGAR—50 bbls Circle A New York Crushed in store and for sale by
m12 WM. GAY.

BAZIN'S CAMPHOR ICE, for chapped hands, lips &c., for sale by [f14] S. F. DAWES.

JAVA COFFEE—40 pockets prime Java Coffee for sale by [m9] HIBBITT & SON.

37 HHDS PRIME SUGAR landing from steamer Fanny Bullitt and for sale by
j14 TYLER & MARTIN.

MACKEREL—
74 bbls No. 2 large and medium;
100 do No. 3 do do do;
133 ½do No. 2 do do do;
100 ½do No. 3 do do do;
75 kits No. 1 do do do;
175 do No. 2 do do do;
25 do No. 3 do do do;
In store and for sale by
f4 COOD & MOODY.

SUGAR—20 hhds choice Sugar landing per steamer Chancellor and for sale by
AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.,
f4 Corner Second and Washington sts.

50,000 PAPERS GARDEN SEEDS, warranted, at
f12 J. D. BONDURANT.

PLANTATION MOLASSES—100 bbls received per steamer John Raine and for sale by
f15 TYLER & MARTIN.

FIELD SEEDS, CROP 1860.

4,000 BUSHELS Kentucky Blue Grass Seed;
4,000 do do Orchard do do;
800 bushels Millet do;
500 do pure Timothy do;
1,000 do Seed Oats do;
500 do Clover do;
800 do Red Top or Herds' Grass do;
200 do Hemp do;
400 do Hungarian Grass do;
100 bbls Neshanoc and Pink Eye Potatoes;
50 bushels Seed Corn, White and Yellow;
In store and for sale at the lowest cash prices by
J. D. BONDURANT,
f12 North side Main st., near Sixth.

RICE—10 casks prime Rice in store and for sale by
j18 ALLEN, MOORE, & HADEN.

TO BROOM-MAKERS.

50,000 GOOD BROOM HANDLES, well seasoned;
1,500 lbs best quality Broom Cord;
625 lbs best quality Sewing Twine;
200 lbs best quality colored Sewing Twine;
350 lbs best quality plated Wire;
200 bdls Cut Tacks, Broom Needles, &c.;
Just received at the Wooden Ware and Broom Store, 348 Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, and for sale by [f1 w&d] ORRIN RAWSON.

COFFEE—360 bags prime Rio Coffee to arrive (samples in store) and for sale by
AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.,
j29 Corner of Second and Washington sts.

BUTTER—Fresh roll Butter receiving daily by
f12 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO., 140 Fourth st.

METALS—Iron, Steel, Lead, Block Tin, Zinc, and Antimony in store and for sale at very low prices by
f11 W. B. BELKNAP & CO.

SUGAR—50 hhds in store and for sale by
f26 BELL & MURDOCK.

COOPERS' TOOLS—Truss Hoops (from 10 to 34 inch), Draw Knives, Adzes, Axes, Froes, Howels, and Croze on hand and for sale by [f5] C. ORMSBY.

HOES—200 dozen American Hoes, assorted sizes for sale low by [f5] C. ORMSBY.

AMES'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—
50 dozen Ames's Shovels;
10 do do Spades; for sale low by
f5 C. ORMSBY.

A Few More Left.

I HAVE a few more of those beautiful DIARIES for 1861, which are given away.
j16 CLARKE, Mozart Hall.

COFFEE—100 bags Rio Coffee landing per steamer Atlantic and for sale by
AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.,
d29 Corner Second and Washington sts.

10 BBLS SPIRITS TURPENTINE received per steamer Woodford and for sale by
j14 TYLER & MARTIN.

100 BBLS CLOVER SEED just received and for sale by
J. D. BONDURANT,
j14 Main st., near Sixth.

SUGAR—44 hhds strictly prime Sugar landing from steamer Fanny Bullitt and for sale by
j14 COOD & MOODY.

MOLASSES—100 bbls prime Plantation landing from steamer Fanny Bullitt and for sale by
j14 COOD & MOODY.

Closes this Week.

ALL persons wishing to subscribe to the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION must do so by the 31st. Call at [ja29] CLARKE'S, Mozart Hall.

CLOVER SEED—20 bbls in store and for sale by
f12 TAIT, ANDERSON, & CO. 140 Fourth st.

PECANS—15 bbls new crop just received and for sale by [m14] GEO. W. MORRIS, 134 Third st.

Know Thyself.

FREE OF CHARGE.

REMOVAL.

MOORE'S MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT

CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

CHIPLEY ON MASTURBATION.

A WARNING

To Fathers, Teachers and Young Men.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

BIBLES, Prayer Books, AND ALL THE NEW GIFT BOOKS, FOR SALE BY MAXWELL & CO., Main st., near Fifth.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SON,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. COLLIS ORMSBY.

1860. FALL. 1860.

HOT SPRINGS, HOT SPRING COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

DIARIES FOR 1861.

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